Ever Invented.

ractical use has proven the suc-es Wire Check Rower beyond ing he lead with dealers and s, who have rendered a unani-t is the best Check Rower made are the advantages over any r: lace of rope, and that one wire pes. ot stretch and shrink like a rope

easy to handle as a rope. ot cross the machine. draft, fectly and more in check, se not have to get off the mawire off at the end of the field, any planter as now made, k and to understand, all its parts. Take no other.

ly single Ring Ever In ented that closes on the Outside of the Nose. owns' Elliptical Ring. I Triple Groove Hog and Pig ger. This is the only Single ger. This is the only Single gever invented that closes on outside of the nose. It over-es a serious defect in all tri-ular and other rings which se with the joints together the flesh, causing it to decay, to keep the hog's nose sore.

COLOR *THE *BEST*

ETE STOCK OF

dder Cutters,

ellers; Curved and ing and Upright y Cider Mills;

d other Field and

Detroit.

N PACIFIC. N DAD LANDS FOR FARMERS s. 6,000,000 Acres. d, Rich Meadow, Choice ling, Stock Raising nel and Water in lundance. and upward. One-

samual papments. N. ed stock taken at par. t and Fare to settlers. N. blications No. 20." AS. P. POWER, nm'r, St. Paul, Min n

ESOTA 14-26t RN TEXAS

ms in way of good, cheap land, climate, abundance of timber er section now open to settle-sample of the settle-sam

000 Acres

SALE

and stock farm of nearly rs address NGTON, Executor, Carrollton, Mich,

Carrollton, Mich, mail apple, peach, cherry, c, packed to carry safely, by prices, etc. CHAS, BLACK ies, Hightstown, N. J.

romo Cards, with name, 10c REED & CO. Nassau N.Y

JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1881.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

PRICE, \$1.65 PER YEAR

NUMBER 9.

VOLUME XII.

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STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In the MICHIGAN FARMER of January 18 I noticed a query by Hon. Wm. L. Webber with regard to a Michigan State Agricultural Society supposed to have an existence in 1838, and asking for information respecting it.

In 1874 I was requested, by the then Secretary of the State Pomological Society, to prepare a paper on the early history of the State Agricultural Society, to be read before the Pomological Society at its December meeting, to be held at Ionia. In answer to that request I prepared an article on Agricultural Societies, which may be found in the volume of reports of the Pomological Society for 1874. For the benefit of those who have not seen that volume I make a few quotations from said

In the Northwest Journal of May 12, 1830, published at Detroit, I find the following

ers of Oakland County, held pursuant to an adjournment, at the house of Solomon Close, in the village of Pontiac, on Mon-day, the 6th of October, 1830, to take into day, the 6th of October, 1830, to take into consideration the expediency of forming an Agricultural Society, Amos Mead, Esq., was Chairman, and C. A. Chipman Secretary. On motion of J. P. Sheldon it was decided by the meeting that it is expedient to form a society for the promotion of agriculture. The committee appointed at a former meeting to prepare a constitution, reported one which was adopted. The following officers were then elected: Hon. Wm. Thompson, President; Amos Mead and Stephen V. R. Trowbridge. Vice and Stephen V. R. Trowbridge, Vice Presidents; Calvin Hotchkiss, John W. Hunter, Joseph Morrison, Oliver Willams, Abner Davis, Ezra Rood, and of Blount's Prolific, and gave his views in

Erastus Ingersol, Directors; and Cyrus A. Chipman, Secretary and Treasurer." The constitution of this Agricultural Society of the County of Oakland, consists of fifteen articles, not one of which gives any intimation of the object of the Society. I do not find any record of a sub-

On the 11th of January, 1875, I wrote to Mr. C. A. Chipman and received the following answer:

"DEAR SIR.-Your favor of the 11th inst. was received this morning. There was formed, in 1830, an Agricultural Society, of which I was Secretary. A few of the farmers of the county met at Solomon Close's house and agreed to organize a solescent solution in the second s ciety to be called the Oakland County Agricultural Society, of Oakland County. Amos Mead was Chairman and I was its Secretary. Mr. Mead and myself were appointed a committee to draft a constitution, which was adopted at an adjourned meeting. As the county was then quite new, very few farmers took any interest in the society. Amos Mead was Chairman and I was Secretary, at an adjourned meeting. I think this was the last meeting of the society. C. A. CHIPMAN." In the Detroit Courier of March 13, 1833,

I find the following: "At a meeting of citizens of the Terriof Benjamin Woodworth, Esq. in the City of Detroit, pursuant to public notice, for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures. His Excellency, George B. Porter, was called to the chair, and Major J. Kearsley appointed Secretary. A petition to the Legislative Council was prepared pared, praying that an act of incorporation may be passed, which was signed by the

persons present. On motion: Persons present. On motion:

Resolved, That Jonathan Kearsley, Thomas Rowland, John J. Deming, John M. Wilson and Henry P. Powers be appointed a committee to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient to carry into effect the object of this meeting, and especially to use their exertions to procure an act of incorporation; and to report to an adjourned meeting to be held at the same place on Thursday, the 21st instant, at 6 o'clock p. M.

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the newspapers of the Territory.

breeder of Oceola Centre, gave us a call yesterday, He was on his way to Vermont to purchase sheep.

lent hay for sheep or cattle.

Adjourned to meet on Thursday evening, March 1st, 1833.

An editorial in the Courier of April 10, 1833, says:

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.-The bill incorporating an Agricultural Society of Michigan was taken up for a second reading yesterday. Mr. Sprague moved to strike out the section authorizing an appropriation to be made from the Terri-torial treasury for the encouragement of not yet sufficiently advanced in wealth to warrant such an appropriation. There were more pressing objects to be provided for at present. He was not opposed to encouraging agricultural societies in the Territory, but thought it was too soon. The bill was laid on the table.

The bill granting a charter of incorporation to the Agricultural Society passed the Legislative Council April 20th, 1833. This was also a failure, and another attempt was made in 1839.

In the Detroit Daily Advertiser of Sept. 25th, so says the Detroit Post and Tribune of August 4th, 1879, a column is taken up with a list of premiums to be awarded at the first annual fair and cattle show of the Michigan State Agricultural and Horticultural Society, to be held at the village of Ann Arbor, October 1st, 1839, signed by H. G. Snelling, Secretary. Major John Biddle was President and Henry G. Snelling, Secretary.

With regard to the fair of Oct. 1 st, 1839, Col. Henry Raymond showed me a paper ome time since which will find a place in vol. 3 of the "Pioneer Collections," from

which I make the following extract: "At that time I owned a farm on Gross Isle, and was trying to introduce blooded stock, sheep and cattle, from a Holderness stock, sheep and cattle, from a Holderness bull and some Leicester sheep, of both sexes, imported by George Hentig, then of Grosse Isle. I had succeeded in raising some very fair specimens of half-bloods, and was naturally desirous of contending for the premiums offered by this State institution. I therefore gathered up about twenty head of my best animals, both cattle and sheep and on the appointed day put in an appearance, I cannot say on the fair grounds, for there were no grounds designated as such. No preparations whatever nated as such. No preparations whatever had been made, no officers of the institution could be found, and not half a dozen citizens there had heard that such a fair was to be held. Well, I was bound, after driving my stock 30 miles, to have a show, and found a centrally located vacant lot, put on my stock and commenced holding the State Fair, and soon drew quite a respectable crowd. About 1 P. M. a farmer from Plymouth put in an appearance with residing in Detroit, asking what was loose and why no officials of the association appeared at Ann Arbor. He very politely and regretfully informed me that the whole

The present State Agricultural Society this State has passed upon our acts in was organized in February, 1849, and has causing a restoration of the wool tariff in

SEED CORN.

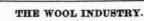
reference to the best way to improve corn. One of these points was to select the upper ear of prolific stalks for seed. I also spoke of Dr. Sturtevant, of Massachusetts, who had raised 23 or 25 ears from one kernel. This was "Waukeshum" corn, an improved yellow flint. It has not proved of any great value at Lansing, Michigan, but it is certainly excellent for often bears 5 to 8 ears to a stalk, but these are not very large. The corn is adapted to Tennessee. It will not ripen very well, leading seedsmen sell it; write to any well known firm of whom you purchase seeds. To produce 23 ears to a stalk, especial experiments were made in fertilzing and root W. J. BEAL.

Fowl Meadow Grass.

ALGANSEE, Mich., Feb. 18, 1881 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer, DEAR SIR-Please inform me through the FARMER where I can find fowl meadow grass seed, and where to sow it.

You can obtain fowl meadow grass of D. M. Ferry & Co., of this city. It is worth \$3 per bushel, and can be sown either in the spring or fall. It is very similar to red top, and is known to some as false red top. Does well on low, moist lands, and can be cut at any time from July to October. The amount of seed recommended is two bushels, and the weight per bushel is 12 lbs. In some respects it will be found superior to red top, and makes an excel-

MR. E. W. HARDY, the Merino sheep



STATE JOURNAL

Hon. Jonathan J. Woodman, of Paw Paw, this State, Worthy Master of the National Grange, P. of H., has written a letter in reply to a Canadian gentleman, who had criticised the Patrons of Michigan for petitioning Congress in behalf of the wool industry of the country. His views are so clearly set forth and so eminently sound that we reproduce them for the benefit of those who are interested. Mr. Woodman says; "Wool is one of our staple farm pro-

ducts, and sheep husbandry is absolutely necessary, in some localities, to enable the farmers to keep up the fertility of the soil and make farming remunerative. The price of wool in this country has ever been governed by the tariff, and must be, for the reason that we cannot produce it as cheaply as it can be in the warmer countries of South America, Africa, and Australia, where large ranges furnishing perennial pastures abound, and there is a supply of cheap labor. The tariff of 1872 was enacted to increase the revenue, so as to make up for the loss caused by the repeal of the income tax. The effect was to encourage the importation of foreign wool, rags and woolen goods to such an extent as to reduce the price of our domestic wools below the cost of production, and nearly crushed out this industry in this State. Flocks were sold to the butchers, and in some instances slaughtered and their carcasses fed to the hogs. Manufacturers of honest woolen goods were also obliged to stop their machinery, and closed their factories. Laborers were thrown out of employment and became tramps, and farmers could not pay their debts. During the two years that the tariff was off, this country sent abroad \$150,000,000 in gold to buy wool, rags and woolen goods. If this vast sum could have been saved to the farmers, laborers, and business interests of this country, it would have done much towards bridging over that terrible financial crisis which swept all interests into one general vortex of ruin. Under these circumstances, the Patrons of Michigan, Ohio, and other wool growing States, united in petitioning Congress for a restoration of the wool tariff, and it was done. As a result, the price of our wool has been advanced from 10 to 15 cents per

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. —We have more than once urged the establishment of these useful associations in the Territory. We advert to the subject now simply for the purpose of asking if no measures of eacouragement be within the competency of the Territorial Legislature.

In the same journal, under date of Oct, 20, 1830, I find a notice of what was probably the first Agricultural Society organized in Michigan. This notice says:

"At an adjourned meeting of the farm-residuage in Michigan was probably the first Agricultural Society organized in Michigan. This notice says:

"At an adjourned meeting of the farm-residuage in Michigan was loose and white and the same journed in Michigan. This notice says:

"At an adjourned meeting of the farm-residuage in Michigan was probably the first Agricultural Society organized in Michigan. This notice says:

"At an adjourned meeting of the farm-residuage in Michigan was probably the first Agricultural Society organized in Michigan. This notice says:

"At an adjourned meeting of the farm-residuate of the same is a success, and to remedy its defects, and monstituted the exhibition of the Agricult and sonstituted the exhibition of the Agricult and sonstituted the exhibition of the Agricultan donation of the average price which the different grades of our domestic wool brought in this country for the same time perform its work in as satus-for the same time perform its work in as satus-for the same time perform its work in as satus-for the same time perform its work in as satus-for the same time perform its work in as satus-for the same time perform its work in as satus-for the same time perform its work in as satus-for the same time perform its work in as satus-for the same time perform its work in as satus-for the same time perform its work in as satus-for the same time perform its work in as satus-for the same time perform its work in as satus-for the same time perform its work in the same time perform its work in the same time perform its work in as satus-for the same time perfor husbandry again remunerative in Michi. gan. Our farmers are more prosperous than heretofore, and as most of the wealth thing had entirely escaped his memory un-til the day after the fair." of our State comes from the soil, when This, it will be noticed, was another farmers prosper, every other interest prospers, and the verdict which the people of

> 1874, differs as widely from that of our Canadian friend as light differs from darkness, or crime from benefaction. The

H. Mowry refers to my l'nstitute lecture

this city of D. M. Ferry & Co., the well known seedmen. The price is \$1 50 per half bushel, or \$2 50 per bushel.

price of an article to the laborer is not

of so much consequence to him as it is to

have the means to purchase it with, and it

is far better for him to pay a dollar more for a suit of clothes, or a barrel of flour, if by that means he is able to obtain two

days' work where he did one before, and

White Russian Oats.

I would like to learn through the FARM-

ER whore I can procure Russian white oats, as I would like to purchase some for

White Russian oats can be purchased in

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer,

Mendon, Feb. 23, 1881.

Yours truly.

HENRY MOWRY.

at better wages."

Mr. C. S. Brooks, of Brighton, Mich. reports the following sales of Shorthorns from the Pleasant Valley Herd:

Sales of Stock.

To Mr. W. J. Bartow, East Saginaw To Mr. W. J. Bartow, East Saginaw, Mich., cow Disappointment, got by Oxford Argyle 20534, out of Adeline, by Duke Ameleck 6616, tracing to imp. Flora, by Lafon's Son of Comet (155). Also Daisy Dean 2d, got by 11th Duke of Hillsdale 13987, out of Daisy Dean, (page 551, vol. 9, A. H. B.) by General Grant 5676. May Flower by Sunrise 4411; also Patience heifer 2 years old, got by Red Prince 24568, out of Daisy Dean. (vol. 9, page 551.) by out of Daisy Dean, (vol. 9, page 551,) by General Grant 5676; also Hermione, hei-fer 1 year old, got by Mazurka Duke 23994, out of Daisy Dean 2d, by 11th Duke of Hillsdale 13987, out of Daisy Dean, (vol. 9,

Hillsdale 18981, out of Daisy Dean, (vol. 9, page 551, A. H. B.).

To Mr. Dunning, East Saginaw, Hamlet, bull, one year old, got by Mazurka Duke 23994, out of Disappointment, by Oxford Argyle 20534, out of Adeline, by Duke Ameleck 6616, tracing to imp. Flora, by

Lafon's son of Comet 155.

To J. P. Allison, of East Saginaw, 30 fine wool unregistered ewes, and one thoroughbred registered ram one year old, marked No. 60; said ram was bred from No. 57, vol. 1st Vermont Sheep Register, by Mr. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, and sired by No. 2 of Vermont Register, bred by Levi Wolcott, Vermont.



THE SULKY PLOW. Of all the work on the farm the hardest and certainly the most discouraging to most plow to a uniform depth, the plow followfarmers is plowing. It requires both ex- ing the wheel into a hollow or dead fur- pupils leaving our common schools can perience and muscle to make a good plow- row, and plowing it out at full depth. both the farmer and his team, from the a knoll or elevation at twice the required large amount required to be done. The depth, and then miss the hollow beyond the required studies in these schools? introduction of new styles of plows, with a conformation better suited to the work to be done, and made of metal that from its nature glides more easily through the ground, has greatly lightened this labor. But there still seems something lacking. While nearly all other kinds of farm work has been greatly simplified and made easier, plowing still remains a very arduous task. There have been attempts made to render this work easier by the use of a sulky plow, which is simply a plor attached to a sulky on which the driver mounts and red. guides by controlling the team and adjusting the plow by levers to the proper depth. Until lately, except on very level and well cleared land, the sulky plow has not been

do it right along until changed. The fur. rows are the same width the entire disman, while the work is very exacting on Heretofore sulky plows would cut through subjects. entirely. The Casaday adjusts itself to the inequalities of the ground so closely that the depth of the furrow is invariably the same. The draft on this plow, through doing away with the landside, has been reduced to a minimum, and the weight taken entirely from the necks of the horses. The frame is made strong and solid. The wheels, are made of iron or wood, as prefer the Agricultural College, or other institured, and the plow is fitted with mouldboards of the highest grade of iron center steel, or of Oliver's famous Chilled Metal, as prefer-There has been no pains spared to make the Casaday sulky the most popular of farm implements, and it has every chance of becoming so.



step yet made in this direction up to that time, was a sulky plow sent out a couple of years ago by the South Bend Iron Works, known as the Casaday. It was a great step in advance, and showed everyone who examined it at work that a successful sulky plow was practicable. As at first made, there were some points in it that were still unsatisfactory, and the inventor, Mr. Casaday, has been hard at work to overcome these objections. The result is that this year the New Casaday appears in its perfected form, ready to prove by its work its claims to the consideration of the farming community. The Casaday, a cut of which appears in this issue, is a departure from all established ideas heretofore held in regard to sulky plows. It is like nothing that has preceded it, and has struck out a new path of its own, distinct and independent. Its inventor early discovered that many of the most serious defects of the sulky plow arose from the use of a single part, and that a part that does no work, the bar or landside. After repeated but vain attempts to modify the defects arising from the use of this part, he at last hit on the expedient of cutting it away entirely. Thus the working parts of the Casaday sulky plow are simply a mouldboard and share. To take the place of and perform the duties of the landside, the furrow wheel of the truck is inclined inwards at the bottom at an angle of about 30 degrees, its rim revolving in the corner formed by the side and bottom of the furrow, as seen in the cut. It has been proved by practicaltests that this plow, so long as the furrow horse walks in the furrow, will turn whatever width it is set for, and

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE.

The Clydesdale horse has for many years been regarded, in the section of Great Britain where he originated, as the best draught horse that could be obtained. In the Valley of the Clyde, his natural home, and where he is bred to the greatest perfection, he is deservedly popular. While other breeds may contest the palm of superiority with him, and in the opinion of many do so successfully, there is no doubt bull calf, Gen. Hancock, got by Independof the many good points the Clydesdale ence No 32877, by Geneva's Grand Duke possesses as a superior draft horse. So popular has he become in Great Britain, that many breeders of great skill are engaged in the business of meeting the demand that always exists for animals of this breed. To their careful breeding the Clydesdale is indebted for many of the good points he is noted for. The original Clydesdale was a large, loosely put to. gether horse, rather flat sided, but of sound constitution and excellent temper. In the hands of the breeder he has been developed into an entirely different animal, round bull calf Geneva Prince by Independbarreled, well coupled, immense shoulders, flat, bony legs, well protected at the fetlock by a heavy growth of hair, of excellent constitution, and retaining the good temper for which he has always been noted. For heavy work no horse is better frame and strong muscles giving him the Independence 32877, as in Geneva Prince. mony 3 oz., nitrate of potash 3 oz., reduce power of moving heavy loads with great ease. He is also a much more active horse than formerly, and his weight better distributed. In the lumber woods of Northern Michigan he is just the animal needed, and a half-bred Clydesdale team always by Mr. Colling, England. commands the highest prices among those

and great powers of draft peculiarly fitting them for such work in large cities, where a nervous animal is entirely out of place. The cut we publish this week is from one of those recently imported by the Powell Bros., of Springboro, Pa., who make a speciality of importing the finest animals they can find among the breeders of Great Britain. The cut gives a very fair representation of the breed, and shows the points for which they are noted. The points for which they are noted. The Powell Bros. have recently received a number of very finely bred ones, and an-other large importation is now on the way to them from across the Atlantic. AGRICULTURE IN SCHOOLS. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

who know their value. In Detroit half-

their quiet disposition, good constitution

and great powers of draft peculiarly fitting

The true work of the public schools is to give a knowledge of the common branches of education, enforce obedience to needful regulations established by proper authority, and to discipline the snap or crack in his legs, not any one in particular. Now, I have got one of your books, "The Horse and his Diseases," and also "Horse Training Made Easy." They

But it is a fact, which every one must admit, that all not master these elementary studies, or even gain a practical understanding of them. It is my judgment, tance, and on rough, uneven ground it will after some experience as a common school teacher, that not more than one-half the pass a satisfactory examination upon these This being true, is it policy to add to

Would it not be wiser to prohibit the ed hours of school, that better work may be done in these? But what shall be done to educate our

farmers, present and future? First, let every young farmer, whose circumstances permit him to do so, attend

tion of learning. favor, or who have already begun the enable us to form a correct opinion as to work of life, let me say that knowledge on the cause. Inflammation in a joint may any subject is not forbidden him who and often does cause a total suspension of possesses a desire to know, and persever- the secretion of this fluid, friction between ance to accomplish. The great difficulty is to know what subjects and what textbooks to study. I cannot better give my idea of a possible solution of the difficulty than by quoting from an article published

"Cannot the Agricultural College means of a home course in agri. a day until the bowels assume a stiff pulpy cultural science, supply the direc- condition, then discontinue the powders, tion needed by such enquiring minds? as purging is not desirable. Socotrine For instance, let the faculty of the aloes, pulverized, 2 oz.; nitrate of potash, College prescribe a course of reading, suffi- pulverized, and Jamaica ginger root, pulciently extensive to occupy on an average verized, of each, 1 oz. Mix all together,

Chemistry and its application to agriculture, drainage, animal physiology, breeding and management of animals, botany, fruit growing, etc., might be mentioned as animal is debilitated, give the following : worthy a place in such a course.

tion questions be prepared, sufficiently ex- macia ginger root, pulverized, of each, 11 tensive to show whether the required books oz.; mix all together and divide into 8 had been carefully read or not, and be an- powders-one to be given in the feed or swered in writing by the student."

I submit the question of the practicabil. away the corn and give instead good clean ity of the plan to "ye editor" and the oats, say three quarts at a feed, and give readers of the FARMER." J. W. H.

Sales of Shorthorns.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I give you below a list of my sales of Shorthorn cattle since Dec. 1st, 1880: To S. S. Davis, Bancroft, Shiawassee County, Mich., Florian 5th and heifer calf, by Independence 32877, by Mazurka Duke 23994, out of Florian by 3d Duke of Hillsdale 9864. To same, yearling bull "Billy" Curtis by 1st Duke of Genesee 29206, out

GRAND BLANC, Mich. Feb. 23, 1881.

of Florian by 3d Duke of Hilisdale 9864. of warty substance seems to ooze out of To Hon. John T. Bish, Elba, Lapeer County, Mich., Florian, as above, and 32703, by 4th Duke of Geneva 7931. Dam of Independence 32877 Roxana 9th, by Geneva's Airdrie 3674, S. H. B., a cow til near midwinter. If it is not asking too tracing to imp. Harriet by Young Water much, I would like to know what it is tracing to imp. Harriet by Young Waterloo (2817); bred by Mr. Bates, England. To Thomas Gundry, Grand Blanc,

Mich., bull calf Gen. Sherman; got by Independence 32877, out of Thornedale Lass by Grand Duke of Thornedale 2d (31298). This cow traces to Red Rose (imp) by Baron of Hillsdale (11156).

To McCalndish Brothers Goodrich, Mich; ence 32877, out of Geneva's Gertrude, by Geneva's Airdrie 3674, S. H. B. This cow traces to imp. Galatea by Frederick (1060). bull calf Fred Douglass, out of Rose by animal, as several forms of eczema exist. Hector 6849, a cow tracing to imp. Ade- Treatment, give her internally the followfitted than the Clydesdale, his powerful laide by Magnum Bonum (2243), sired by ing: Flowers of sulphur 6 oz., black anti-

bull Little Jake, got by 1st Duke of mence with half ounce doses twice a day, Genesee 29206, out of Valentine 3d by and gradually increase to one ounce. Baron Bedford 16205. This cow traces to Bathe the skin where the secretion exists

who know their value. In Detroit half-bred Clydesdales do all the heavy trucking, their quiet disposition, good constitution

Snapping of the Joints.

MUIR, Feb. 22, 1881. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR—I write to you for informa-tion. I have a very fine colt four years old this spring: I have driven him some to a 12 quarts per day; he sweats freely when driven and is very high strung, trotting a mile in nearly three minutes—at that rate I mean. Now, for about a week when I step him over in the stable I can hear a also "Horse Training Made Easy." They have been of great service to me, but I do not find anything in either of them about this snapping or cracking in the limbs. Please answer through the columns of the FARMER whether it is anything serious, and you will greatly oblige J. W. J. and you will greatly oblige

Answer-Your animal is too young to test its speed, in addition to which you have been feeding the colt too strong food, both of which in an animal so young predisposes it to disease. The profuse perspiration is due either to debility or to a plethoric condition of the system. The teaching of other studies during the requir- synovial fluid, or joint oil, when not secreted in sufficient quantity to lubricate the joint properly, from whatever cause, leaves them dry, or comparatively so, to which condition this snapping or cracking of the joints is due. To account for this deficiency in the secretion we will require a more minute description of the condition of the animal, together with the symptoms Second, to those whom fortune does not present; or a personal examination of it, to the bones of the joint in consequence increase the inflammatory action, causing bony deposits to be thrown out, terminating in bony union of the diseased parts. We feel safe, however, in asserting that no such in the farmers' letter box of the Detroit condition exists in your animal. Treatment: If your colt is in a full plethoric condition, give the following powder twice forty minutes per day, from October to and divide into 12 powders. If the colt April, and recommend text books to be feeds well, mix the powder in the feed, otherwise it should be put upon the tongue as high up as possible with a long handled spoon, or mixed with molasses, and given on a wooden paddle. If the Sulphate of iron, pulverized, 1 oz.; Genti-In order to keep an interest, let examina. an root, pulverized, 3 oz.; Nitre and Jaon the tongue night and morning. Take bran mash twice a week.

Eczema.

THREE RIVERS. Mich., Feb. 16, 1881.

Dear Sir: --Seeing so many questions by subscribers concerning horses and cat-tle, I thought to ask one also. I have a six year old cow that has for several winters been troubled with something of an itching nature on her hide. She rubs and licks a good deal, and in consequence the hair come off in patches. (I have also often seen cows that were almost bare from the same cause apparently.) A sor or warry substance seems to ooze out of the pores, which appears to be yellowish, and dries up in small scales, so to speak. The cow is in good condition. Feed hay, straw, cornstalks and bran and meal regularly. She will "come in" in a short time. Have two other cows, all run together, but those are not so. In summer time can not see any thing of it on her unails her, and the remedy if any, for it. And oblige a subscriber. W. M. HEPLER.

Answer.-The trouble with your cow seems to be a mild form of eczema (an eruption of small blisters) a cutaneous disease occasionally occurring among cattle, the result of some functional derangement of the system. It is non contagious, and is attended at times with more or less itching. The precise character of the trouble we cannot determine without To Nelson Goodrich, Goodrich, Mich., making a personal examination of the To Isaac Gault, Flint, Mich., yearling all to powder and mix well together; com-Princess (imp) by Lancaster (360); bred with the following. Hiposulphite of soda, (not hiposulphate) 2 oz. dissolved in one

Mixing Cream of Different Breeds.

The Boston Traveler says: "The mixing of the milk and cream of different breeds of cows, it is said, and with apparent reason, results in loss to the butter maker, whose herd of cows is made man, owning 12 Jerseys and several Shortcream into the churn, that there was cream enough to produce 80 lbs. of butter. Yet upon churning and weighing the product there were found to be but 38 lbs. The next week he kept the milk and cream of of seven, as in the first experiment. Howcows, cross-bred Jerseys and Shorthorns, snow.-American Agriculturist. found that they yielded only 5 pounds of butter per cow weekly. These facts show that mixing the milk of different breeds of cows is liable to be attended by a loss in the butter yield. The cream of Jerseys usually comes quicker than that of other cows, and requires less churning, so that when the cream of other breeds is mixed with Jersey cream, the Jersey cream may come after a few minutes churning, while the other cream will require longer churning, or be lost in the buttermilk. Either after the removal of the first batch of butnot be mixed. The latter course is preferable, as it may be that the mixing of the churning should be practiced."

The same subject was discussed by the a conflicting debate ensuing, one portion of the dairymen maintaining that the mixing of breeds made no difference, and the other as firmly asserting that it did. The latter declare that the large globules of Jersey milk churn easier than the smaller ones of the Holsteins and Shorthorns, and that therefore the small globules float off and are lost in the buttermilk, a view tainly of importance to dairymen, and to and cheese factories where milk from many herds and a wide range is mixed in the process of manufacture. The Traveler adds: "In listening to the discussion one could hardly help being reminded of the remarks of an old Presbyterian minister who divided his sermon into three heads, you can use it for boiling sorghum and for to wit; 'First, I shall speak of what I know and my hearers are ignorant of; The arch should have four-foot grates and secondly, of what my congregation knows and I do not; and thirdly, of what neither I nor my congregation know anything about.' This discussion manifestly drifted into the domain of the unknown, and

Experience with Sheep.

In the Cincinnati Gazette we find the results of an Indiana farmer's experience in sheep-feeding as follows. In September, 1875. I purchased 67 common ewes and a thoroughbred buck, for \$210. I bred to that buck two years, keeping the ewe lambs, to breed my young ewes to. This I have been doing two years, and the account now stands thus:

80 in cash, for my feeding and the care of the most convenient form for packing." the sheep, besides paying for the original stock, and now have on hand 76 head of much larger, better wooled sheep than I started with, 27 of them being yearling \$th ewes now have 50 lambs, one and two weeks old. I breed to a Cotswold buck. and try to get a better one each time. I begin to feed the breeding ewes grainprincipally shelled corn-along in Decem ber, with all the "roughness" they wanthay and fodder. I feed hay at nights, in racks in a long shed, in which they are secured at night and on rough days, until the lambs are strong enough to lie out, but I shut them up when the weather is inclement, and still feed grain until grass comes. With this mode of treatment, I find them the most profitable stock on the farm, for the money invested and feed required; and I think it is very strange so few of our farmers here in Southern Indiana, where the land is more or less broken, and some of it too thin to pay for much plowing, do not see it. I have been thinking of breeding the next cross of Cotswold ewes to a Southdown ram, thinking it would make a hardier, heavier mutton sheep, and still maintain a good fleece of medium wool, such as the market demands. I believe the lambs would be stronger when

To Prevent the Balling of Horses.

When the snow upon the roads is cohesive and packs firmly, it collects upon the feet of horses, forming a hard, projecting mass, in a manner known as "balling This often occurs to such an extent as to sometimes dangerous to the rider or driver. The trouble may be prevented very easily by the use of gutta-percha. For amported. Its application depends upon the property which the gum has of softening and becoming plastic by heat, and har-

tween the two. Thus filling the crevices, and the space next the shoe, where the has nothing to hold it, and it either does litter in it. not form, or drops out as soon as it is gathered. When the gutta percha is applied,

and well smoothed off with the wet fingers, it may be hardened at once, to prevent the horse from getting it out of place by stamping, by the application of snow or ice, or of divers breeds. A Massachusetts dairy- more slowly by a wet sponge or cloth. When it is desired to remove the gum, the horn cows, remarked upon putting his application of hot water by means of a sponge or cloth will soon soften it that it hardening may be repeated indefinitely, the same material will last for years. For a horse of medium size, a quarter of a pound his cross-bred Jerseys and Shorthorns sep- is sufficient for all the feet. Having testarate, churning eight days' cream instead ed this application late last winter, and thus far the present season, we can comever, he was gratified at securing 821 lbs. | mend it as thoroughly efficacious in pre of butter. Another farmer who kept 19 venting one of the greatest annoyances of

Maple Sugar.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer offers the following hints to beginners in the maple sugar business.

"Neatness being of the first importance, all the utensils should be of such material that they can be cleansed easily. I prefer tin buckets, be sure to get large ones, from sixteen to twenty-four quarts are best, say half sixteen and half twenty-four quarts. I have used wooden spouts because I found the buttermilk should be churned again the tin and other spouts not long enough but a tin or iron one would be preferable ter, or the cream of different breeds should if they were made right. The bucket should have a hole punched in it, and not use a ring, as some do. When rings are cream would result in loss, even if a second used the spout is in the way of the cover. Spouts should be four inches long, with a notch to hang the bucket on, the notch Vermont Dairymen's Association, which to be further from the end in some than in lately met at St. Albans, in that state, quite others, so you can have a choice to suit a leaning tree and have the bucket hang level.

"A galvanized iron storage and gather ing tank can be procured for \$1 per barrel, which is as cheap as wooden ones. The storage and arch should be at the foot of a hill, so that the sap can be conducted from distinct from it, being from four to six weeks the gathering tank to the pans or evaporator without lifting it. The arch should be which was favored by Prof. L. B. Arnold, as least three feet wide and long enough of Cornell University. The matter is cer- so that it would not be necessary to boil much nights. An arch three feet wide and the patrons and proprietors of creameries eighteen feet long will, with good wood boil three barrels per hour.

"If pans are used, they should not be over five feet long. I think a good heater in the back end of the arch pays. Pans do not need the care that an evaporator does but if you get a good copper evaporator making apple jelly, which is convenient. be at least twenty inches deep in the front, with a door nearly as large as the whole opening. Back of the grate it should gradually slope up to within eight inches of the back pan. The chimney should be large and as high as the arch is long, and if coal is used, should be one-half the length higher.

"The quicker the sap is got into sugar the whiter it will be. Syrup off oftentwice a day at least. Sap should be strained when it goes into the storage and when it goes out Also strain the syrup. Keep the pans well skimmed and you will not second fall. I sold off the old ewes, and need to put anything into the syrup to given by the old hen? And until these bought another ram, for which I paid \$15, cleanse it when it is sugared off. It is the questions are answered by the introduction scum that makes the settlings in syrup. it can be carefully drawn off and sugared off over a stove in a galvanized pan, or Or, in other words, I have received \$992- weigh two pounds when full. They are

Profit in Show Cattle.

Addressing a meeting of Kentish farmers a few days ago, Lord Harris said he bloods, not in breeding. The other 49 wished to know if the fattening of beasts, as conducted in the present day, was a lucrative business to the farmer, because he could not help thinking that this was a time when the pursuit of agriculture ought to be conducted on very economical principles. They had been told by Mr. Read that the time was not very far distant when the production of meat would be as difficult as was now the production of corn. If that was the case, were they going the right way to work in encouraging the fattening of beasts, which some people said did not pay? When at the cattle show that day it so happened that as the beasts were being led round the ring, a gentleman pointed out to him a very fine animal, of which he was the exhibitor. A person standing near said he would like to know how much it had cost him to fatten that beast. The exhibtor said nothing, but held up his hands and walked away. That was a rather scathing criticism, he could not help thinking on fat cattle shows. He had given a prize himself. but he was not satisfied as to the purpose for which he had given it. He would like to know if the animal was going to repay the man who bred and fattened it. The question was worthy of very great consideration by farmers. A great thinker, Dr. Samuel Johnson, said, "He who drives fat oxen should himself be fat," and he could not help thinking that those old impede the motion of the horse, while it saws were now looked upon as having a left standing in the coops may sour, and causes the animal great discomfort, and is very great element of truth in them. -Agricultural Gazette.

EARLY LAMBS. - January lambs may be this purpose the gutta-percha should be made ready for market in March, but it is chickenhood. crude, s. e., not mixed with anything or earlier than is advisable. The lambs will manufactured in any manner, but just as not bring so much before Easter as after it, and May is about the best time to sell the baked, however, is far the best. Give lambs. Later lambs can be raised with them milk to drink after they are a week less trouble, expense and risk, than these old. Any kind of vegetables boiled and while the total amount expended for food, dening again when cold. To apply it, very early ones. No extra food should be mashed up with the meal and milk will be place the gutta-percha in hot water until it given to the lambs. They are not able to found very nourishing, and the change becomes soft, and having well cleansed the digest it, and cows' milk will stunt rather will do the young chicks good. A good foot, removing whatever has accumulated than help them. To feed the ewe is the food also is cheese curd, cottage cheese between the shoe and hoof, take a piece of best. Give the ewe bran and a daily slop without the milk crumbled fine. Never the softened gum and press it against the of half a pint of linseed steeped in two feed any of the mixtures hot, better cold shoe and foot in such a manner as to fill quarts of boiling water. This will enrich or only slightly warm; if the weather is nicle a wonderful decrease in the rates of her the angle between the shoe and the hoof, and increase the milk, and the lamb will raw and cold, a little red pepper is better

Agricultural Items.

THE American Dairyman wants to know which is the greater strain upon the "brains' of the American dairyman, to make a good cheese or a cute imitation?

THE English Agricultural Gazette is present ing in a persistent and forcible manner the claims of the Hampshire Downs as "the commay be taken off. As the softening and ing sheep." The breed has long been a favorite with English farmers.

> THREE thousand miles of solid timber are used yearly in the coal mines of the Reading Coal and Iron Company; or in other words the logs, if set end to end, would extend ac cross the Atlantic from America to England A Log of walnut veneer has been imported

to New York from France, which for size

color, figure and freedom from blemishes, has rarely been equaled. The largest sheets are nearly four feet square, and the entire log contained 9,000 square feet. Its companion sold for \$5,000. A CORRESPONDENT of the Gardeners' Month ly has seen 100 to 130 wagons loaded with cabbages waiting at a single ferry to cross to Philadelphia, each wagon holding about 600 heads, the usual price being \$2 per 100. This

shows what an immense trade is done in vegetables alone when the supplies of a large city are concerned. A CORRESPONDENT of the Ohio Farmer ad vises farmers, instead of burying their cabbages in the ground, thus running the risk of freezing, damage by mice and moles, or of finding it half rotten when wanted for use, to pull up the heads, shake off the earth well. pull off a few of the outside leaves and hang them up in the cellar by twine tied to the

stems and nails driven into the joists. The

cellar, of course, must be well ventilated.

THE San Francisco Bulletin says that Burbank's Sport is a new potato, orginated in California. It is the result of four years' careful selection from a "Bud Sport," which originated at Tomales, California, from the celebrated "Burbank seedling." It is quite later, averaging twice as large, and having a shade of pink around the eyes when first dug. The vines are large and thrifty. The tubers keep unusually well, and in productiveness it is claimed to be without a parallel.

The Poultry Pard.

Care of Young Chickens.

A contributor to the Home Journal, says that while the setting of the hens, keeping hens and nests clean, and care of the eggs requires little trouble and attention, skill and judgment are necessary for the treatment of the young chicks. The bringing of the chick into the world is very simple; the ancients understood artificial hatching hundreds of years ago, and the Chinese to day hatch thousands of ducks in hot manure banks. We also have no less than a dozen artificial incubators; all seeming to work well, and some of them hatching a better per cent, than the most careful hen.

He says: "What to do with the tender little chick after it arrives, is the great question. How to furnish the exact heat without cramping or crowding, which is of a perfect foster mother, the old hen must Syrup should stand till it is cold, and then be resorted to if a fair percentage of chickens are expected to be raised. The best tainty. Well, Cape Cod meets this want, foster-mother so far invented, is a sheep's and gets well paid for it. How does the skin, stretched on a frame, the wool hang- hen-keeper do it? He gathers his eggs ing down, raised far enough from the floor to allow the young chicks' heads to be close up against the hide when standing on their toes, for this position seems to suit them best. This might be improved in a large the hides, thus maintaining a certain tem-

perature. "Do not be too anxious to remove the young chicks from the nest as soon as they are hatched, for there is really no cause for hurry, and often such a course will result in harm, the young things doing far better if left for at least twelve hours after hatching, with the old hen in the nest. When they commence to poke out their little heads and peep to each other, will be plenty time to remove them to the coop which you have previously prepared. This coop should be a tight, bottomless box with slatted front, carefully whitewashed inside and out, and placed on a clean ground where the grass is quite short. Being without a bottom, it can be moved from place to place as the ground under-

neath it becomes soiled. "Now take the old hen, and if the weather is warm give her all the chicks that the two or three that were set at the same time have hatched out, and set the other hens over again, if they look as if they could stand it. (If Light Brahmas, you can let each hen set two or three times, if you have them in a room where you can water and feed regularly, and only let them off every other day.) If you do not care to set them over, you can keep them in a coop for a few days, and it will not be long before they again commence to lay. This will save you the time of these hens. If the weather is moderately warm the old hen will take as good care of these thirty or forty chicks as she would of ten. For the first few days the chickens should be fed, every two hours, all they will eat up clean. Be careful about this, as any food will then be sure to produce diarrhea. Don't feed raw meal mixed with cold water; more chickens are killed by this feed alone than all the diseases of young

"Bake your corn meal, make a corn pone and crumble it, or make it into mush; taking care to force it into the crack be get the benefit as well as the ewe. It is not than warming it. Rice also makes a good necticut poultry raiser.

necessary to keep the ewe and the lamb feed for chickens, and is the best food of very warm; the pen should be dry, but airy all for young ducks. You can often get snow most firmly adheres, the bail of snow and fresh, and there should be plenty of the tailings and sweepings of rice quite cheap; boil it well and you can have a splendid food.

> "After the chicks are two weeks old, cracked grain of any kind can be given them as their last food in the evening. This will keep their crops full nearly all night. Wheat bread soaked in milk also makes a fine feed, and where you have it milk should be given them to drink and kept by them all the time. This can be done by taking a saucer or shallow pan. put a piece of brick or stone or small can in it, so as to leave only a narrow gutter all around, and fill this with milk. In this way the little things can not get in it to draggle themselves or foul the milk. As the chickens grow older, they can be fed more at a time and less often until they are limited to twice a day; less than this no good breeder will ever go.

> "In dosing, let me give this caution Never use any kerosene about the setting hens-of course it is death to all kinds of vermin, but at the same time the deadly fumes will enter the breathing pores in the egg, and certainly kill every chick. Sulphur flour is by far the best, and equally as effective, and if the hen and eggs are dry there is no danger whatever. But to make all safe, wash your sulphur with hot water, pour off the water, dry the sulphur which is thus freed from any acid and can be used safely, whether the eggs are wet

Cape Cod Eggs and Honesty.

Here's a bit of solemn warning, which Michigan dealers in eggs may well profit by, even though it comes from "a foreign shore" through the columns of the Massachusetts Ploughman. Cape Cod, famous for its sandy soil which will hardly raise white beans, seems favorable to the development of honesty and square dealing; a 'crop" which in the long run pays better than returns from the most fertile soil:

"'How is it,' said a friend to me the other day, 'that eggs from the Cape bring from 5 to 10 cents more in the market than eggs from other places? Have they any better fowls in that region? Do they feed them any better than we do? Or is there anything in the soil or climate that makes the difference?'

I could not answer him. But on a visit to the Cape last week, I made enquiries as to this matter, and ascertained the reason, It is not in the hens themselves, nor the feeding, nor the soil, or the climate, but simply in the care bestowed in gathering the eggs and putting them up for the mar

Too commonly eggs in other places are allowed to remain in the nest for a week or more, and then perhaps still longer in the store-room prior to sending them to market. The result is that the purchaser is liable to buy eggs good, bad, indifferent, or spoiled, and he takes his basket home with a sort of ominous uncertainty. He knows not whathe carries. It may be sulphureted hydrogin; it may be undeveloped chickens. A suspected egg! A basket of suspected eggs! His grocer tells him they are all right. But how does the grocer know? He did not gather them. They came from many an old barrel, box, hen coop, hay loft, nook and corner, long forgotten; and who can tell how long they have been lying there, or how many hens had set their eighteen days upon them? On such a point the buyer wants dead cerhonestly every day. He put them fresh and separately into square paper cases, and forwards them at once to market. A spoiled egg would spoil his reputation. He therefore sees to it that every egg is fresh; establishment by having steam pipes over and since the sale of non-suspected eggs in town is quick, they always come to the table in good order. This I believe to be the whole secret of the high price which Cape Cod eggs command in the Boston market. They have been retailed as high as fifty cents per dozen this winter, while eggs in general have ranged from thirty-five to forty cents per dozen. This is only one of many instances, showing us the importance of preparing things properly for the market, and of gaining, by our faithfulness, even in the small matter of an egg, an hon-

Poultry Notes.

WHEN fowls are troubled with scalv leg. which is caused by parasitic insects (mites) burrowing under the scales, an easy remedy is to put kerosene oil in a tin pail deep nough to admit the legs, and to hold the fowl with its legs in the oil for one minute, and then release it. The oil penetrates the scales and kills the mites. When the oil has peen used it may either be kept in a bottle for future use or be strained through a cloth for burning, as it is in no way injured. This experiment, though vouched for by competent authority, should be cautiously conduct-

THERE is one thing which nature does no supply, and which civilization renders quite necessary to fewls. It is charcoal. Charcoal made from wood does not answer the purpose; it has no taste of food, it is not attractive to fowls, and is seldom eaten. But if any one will put an ear of ripe corn into the fire until the grains are well charred, and then shell off the corn and throw it to the flock, he will see an eagerness developed and a healthy constitution brought about, which will make a decided improvement. All pale combs will become a bright red, the busy song which precedes laying will be heard, and the average yield of eggs greatly increas-

A GLASTONBURY, CONN., poultry woman's profits from 62 hens, according to the Country Gentleman, were \$213 02, or an average of each fowl for the year of \$3 431/2. The num ber of dozen of eggs sold was 543 7-12, and the average price was a fraction above 28 cents; including the expense of 25 dozen of eggs for sitting, was \$57 46. Poultry can undoubtedly be made to pay at the price above given as being paid for eggs, but the Michigan farmr's wife who sells the produce of her poultry yard at from 61/2 to 10 cents per dozen and profits as compared with those of this ConADVERTISEMENTS.

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Mr. Reuben Williams, of Seneca Tp., Seneca Co. Ohio, was terribly afflicted several years with Neuralgia in his face.

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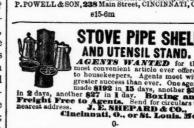
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Forticult

MARCH 1, 1881.

GRAPES, FOR SOUTH

To the Editor of the Michigan F I wish to set out a fe grape vines next spring. would you advise in the Champion, Mart Salem, Concord, Lindley, E My location is the souther dale County. Soil, a c. clay subsoil. Yours respe ANSWER BY MR. T.

In response to the above that the Talman (Champio poorest of poor grapes. It

and productive; although more so than Hartford Pr even earlier than the Ta there is really a prefere quality. Should there be the Talman, it must be me is less inclined to drop its however, is of little cons to the commercial growe grapes are seldom allowed ripe. If we were seeki dark colored grape for hon take the Hartford Prolific new and costly, the Morris Martha, the second varie

a very pretty white grape and too prone to yield im It is sweet, and, to a perso strong aroma is not offensi reasonably satisfactory; h to choose, we would take ing a comparatively new either the Lady, the Poc Duchesse, which we name their introduction rather t value. So far as quality i Duchesse should come fin the Lady. The Pocklings tively little known, althou of bunch and beauty of concerned, it and the Niagara are superior an The Niagara cannot be therefore out of the questi

Massasoit, the next on the grape, so far as appearan are concerned, but we dou sirable as Wilder, which season, more generally s popular, and, to our appr Salem is probably the n all the Rogers' hybrids, las

on account of the large siz and its attractive appeara use, we would certainly Brighton in its place, on superior quality. Concord, the next on the and favorably known as the million" to need comm its defects are serious and

valuable characteristics su multitude of sins." It c omitted in an assortment e use. It may, very properly by the Warden, if that c genuine. Concord is quite respects, and it is doubtless its stead Lindley and Barry are

little known Col. Wild former the best of the Rog the vicinity of Boston; bu only, but tastes also differ, ity in quality of a large hybrids is such that it mat

whether they are included Diana is one of the oldes can seedlings, with a very a consequent ability to wi It is very sweet and highly very offensively so. It is o the reason that it is sweet h It is rarely seen fully ripe i except, perhaps, on warm, soils. On rich, strong soils inclined to produce wood a

Delaware is not included the querist has confidence i give it thorough care and should certainly include i market or home uses, even compelled to omit the best to make room for it. We tify its omission, in case t enough faith in himself to

FLORICULTUR

Iona in preference.

The regal Rose, type of blem of affection, holds its "queen of flowers." Peer ness, whether in full blov half opening to the sunshi with impatient petals the r of its calyx, poets sing its r writes of the maids that a roses they twine," and Hoo

and Bayard Taylor's ima change morning's crystal d "Its buds are lips preparing this open flowers are like the On lover's cheeks; the thorns And in its centre gleams a gol

Sir Walter Scott will hav "The rose is fairest when 'tis and Krummacher's legend which asked of the angel a was clothed with a "veil

beautiful conceit from the It is not wonderful then, general favorites, and that flowers and plants is consid without them. June has be Month of Roses," but now, ists and the new varieti bridists have produced, month may claim its share o culture was never more po present. The new class wi been introduced, the Hybrid most continuous bloomers; which Messrs. Ellwanger & Rose Catalogue for 1881, pla

diate between Hybrid Remo Florists generally divide a roses into two divisions; the Roses, including Climbing P we find Ayrshire, Banksia,

ing, and Prairie Roses.) At

Rust

Forticultural.

IGAN.

ANSWER BY MR. T. T. LYON.

dark colored grape for home use we would

take the Hartford Prolific; or if not too

Martha, the second variety on the list, is

a very pretty white grape, but too foxy,

and too prone to yield imperfect bunches

It is sweet, and, to a person to whom the

strong aroma is not offensive, it might be

reasonably satisfactory; but, if we were

to choose, we would take the risk of try-

ing a comparatively new variety and plant

either the Lady, the Pocklington or the

Duchesse, which we name in the order of

their introduction rather than of supposed

value. So far as quality is concerned the

Duchesse should come first, followed by

the Lady. The Pocklington is compara-

tively little known, although so far as size

of bunch and beauty of appearance are

concerned, it and the much praised

Niagara are superior and very similar.

The Niagara cannot be obtained, and is

Massasoit, the next on the list, is a fair

grape, so far as appearance and quality

are concerned, but we doubt if it is as de-

sirable as Wilder, which is of the same

Salem is probably the most popular of

Concord, the next on the list, is too well

and favorably known as the "grape for

the million" to need comment. Although

its defects are serious and well known, its

valuable characteristics suffice to "hide a

multitude of sins." It could hardly be

omitted in an assortment even for family

use. It may, very properly, be preceded

by the Warden, if that can be obtained

respects, and it is doubtless often sold in

Lindley and Barry are comparatively

little known Col. Wilder thinks the

hybrids is such that it matters very little

Diana is one of the oldest of our Ameri-

a consequent ability to withstand decay.

It is rarely seen fully ripe in our climate,

except, perhaps, on warm, quick, porous

Delaware is not included in the list. If

the querist has confidence in his ability to

give it thorough care and rich culture he

should certainly include it, whether for

market or home uses, even should he be

compelled to omit the best of those named

to make room for it. We would only jus-

enough faith in himself to venture to plant

Iona in preference. T. T. Lyon.

FLORICULTURAL.

The regal Rose, type of beauty and em-

blem of affection, holds its courtly right as

"queen of flowers." Peerless in its loveli-

ness, whether in full blown splendor or

half opening to the sunshine, or pressing

with impatient petals the reluctant bonds

of its calyx, poets sing its praise. Byron

writes of the maids that are "soft as the

-- "Will plight with the dainty rose For fairest of all is she."

and Bayard Taylor's imagery makes it

change morning's crystal dew into rubies,

"Its buds are lips preparing for a kiss, Its open flowers are like the blush of bliss On lover's cheeks; the thorns its armor are, And in its centre gleams a golden star."

"The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,"

and Krummacher's legend of the rose,

which asked of the angel a new grace, and

was clothed with a "veil of moss, is a

It is not wonderful then, that roses are

general favorites, and that no collection of

flowers and plants is considered complete

without them. June has been called "The

Month of Roses," but now, thanks to flor-

ists and the new varieties, which hy-

bridists have produced, each summer

month may claim its share of them. Rose

present. The new class which has lately

been introduced, the Hybrid Teas, are al-

most continuous bloomers; this is a class

Rose Catalogue for 1881, place as interme-

diate between Hybrid Remontant and Tea

beautiful conceit from the German.

Sir Walter Scott will have it that

roses they twine," and Hood,

whether they are included or not.

therefore out of the question.

superior quality.

new and costly, the Morris Early.

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To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

rongest. Proof. Adopted by RTS. Farmers, r the Pat-Rallroads. rers, Chicago, Ill.

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e Throat and Lungs Diseases of the pulmo nary organs are so prevalent and fatal, that a safe and reliable remedy for them is invaluable to every community Ayer's Cherry Pec

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a relief, and is adapted to ge or either sex. Being by youngest children take by. In the treatment of, Colds, Sore Throat, duenza, Clergyman's thma, Croup, and Ca-of Ayer's Cherry Pec-and multitudes are anrom serious illness by its tuse. It should be kept household, for the pro-in sudden attacks. In h and Consumption remedy so efficacious, ful.

ent guaranty that it will be the best results. Ar convince the most scepti-l curative powers, as well y over all other prepara-y complaints.

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dache, Dyspepsia, Jaun-on and Piles, or Kid-ts, Gravel, Diabetes, ic Pains and Aches, use the blood is poisoned that should have been EY-WORT

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Monthly Magazinein every number and many in every number and many 125 a year; five copies for sent for 10 cents; 3 trial dress
VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Florists generally divide all varieties of ROMO CARDS, with 10C CO, Northford, Conn. 10C ome. Samples worth \$5 free son & Co., Portland, Maine roses into two divisions; the first, Summer Roses, including Climbing Roses, (in which ing, and Prairie Roses.) Austrian or Yel- to the list of white grapes.

low Roses, Moss Roses, and a fourth class which includes, under the head of miscellaneous, a number which by hybridization have become greatly mixed. GRAPES FOR SOUTHERN MICH-

The second division is composed of the from June to November, and in which are included as classes, the Bengal or China I wish to set out a few varieties of I wish to set out a few varieties of grape vines next spring. What changes would you advise in the following selection: Champion, Martha, Massasoit, Salem, Concord, Lindley, Barry and Diana? My location is the southern part of Hillsdale Change, Soil, a clay loan with Roses, the Bourbon, Noisette, Tea, (climbbrid Climbers, Perpetual Moss, Hybrid Noisette and Hybrid Remontant Roses. dale County. Soil, a clay loam, with clay subsoil. Yours respectfully, the needs of a few hypercritical connois-

In response to the above we may state The Ayrshire and Prairie Roses are good that the Talman (Champion) is one of the climbers, of rapid growth, the Prairie poorest of poor grapes. It is very hardy Roses being especially hardy; the Hybrid climbers are less rapid growers, and where and productive; although by no means more so than Hartford Prolific, which is only delicate running vines upon pillars or even earlier than the Talman; and, (if trellises are needed, are very desirable. there is really a preference,) of better The beautiful buds of the Moss Rose are quality. Should there be a preference for always in request, but are unfortunately, the Talman, it must be mainly because it subject to mildew, and must have the best is less inclined to drop its berries. This, of care and culture, and close pruning to however, is of little consequence, except be successful. The Perpetual Moss Roses to the commercial grower, since early differ from these only by flowering in augrapes are seldom allowed to become overripe. If we were seeking the earliest

The Bengal roses are of dwarf habit, will bloom during the summer and autumn in the open ground, and are also admirably adapted for the window garden. The Bourbon roses are most beautiful in autumn, bloom in clusters and are not quite hardy. The Noisette rose originated from the seed of a white Musk Rose, fertilized by the Blush China, which was called Champney's Pink Cluster, from the name of the florist who first produced it. From the seed of this, Phillippe Noisette, a florist be cut away, unless the main branches of Charleston, S. C., raised the Blush Noisette, which he sent to his brother at overbearing, in which case it is best to cut Paris, under the name of Noisette Rose. only one more instance in which a usurper gained the "name and fame," while the real discoverer had for his share his pains. Under the Noisette roses we find the Marechel Neil, the finest of all yellow roses, whose half opened buds were prized at a dollar and a half by Detroit florists on last New Year's Day.

The Tea Rose bears off the palm for del icate loveliness, possessing powerful fragrance, being literally the "sweetest of all roses." In this class is included the Gloire season, more generally satisfactory and de Dijon, of French origin, and bearing popular, and, to our apprehension, more desirable.

date in the Ellwanger catalogue, of 1853. It has become historic, and known in song and story. Bon Silene rose-buds are almost as well known.

all the Rogers' hybrids, largely, no doubt, on account of the large size of the berry and its attractive appearance. For home use, we would certainly venture the Brighton in its place, on account of its ness; most of the varieties, however, bloom splendidly under glass.

HORTICULTURAL HINTS.

J. B. TURNER, a noted horticulturist of Jacksonville, Illinois, saw on the Spaulding fruit farm in Sangamon County, 14,000 apple trees, all in bearing, with scarcely a blemished or diseased one among them. Thorough under-draining is at the bottom genuine. Concord is quite similar in many of the culture, and lime and salt are freely used as fertilizers, while an array of 500 young turkeys do duty in exterminating insects. But the most remarkable feature of the culture is the regular system of girdformer the best of the Rogers' hybrids for the vicinity of Boston; but not localities ling, which is here practised on an extreme only, but tastes also differ, and the similarity in quality of a large number of these can seedlings, with a very thick skin and It is very sweet and highly foxy, indeed, very offensively so. It is only tolerable for the reason that it is sweet before maturity. ation is June. Girdling seems especially soils. On rich, strong soils it is too much inclined to produce wood at the expense of Wherever a tree or a row has been left un tify its omission, in case the planter has the fruit maintained by liberal feeding.

AT the February meeting of the Allegan from the fruit which is exhibited, and petals. while its productiveness and keeping qualities are highly commended, the feeling seemed to be that though it might succeed in other localities, it was as yet too untried a variety to commend for general culture, President Lyon saying that no plant, vine, or tree could be relied upon as being successful everywhere, or generally because it was so in one locality, its home. The several instances the grub was found at work culture was never more popular than at specimens of fruit of the Niagara seem to at the roots of the feebly living plants. The bear out all the claims made for it, and the opinion of the same correspondent is that confidence of its owners in it. He thought it probable that the Niagara grape would which Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, in their be eminently successful-had tested the fruit, and so far as he knew it promised

Pocklington grape is a seedling of the Concord and, having all its peculiarities of growth, it ought to become as popular as its parent; everywhere and anywhere its a mere waste of being at all affected. This is another reawe find Ayrshire, Banksia, Hybrid Climb- and believes it will prove a valuable addition

unusually well.

Work in the Orchard Now.

At this season of the year, if not already attended to, in many places reached by our paper, the husbandman takes his hatchet and saw and pruning-knife and Perpetual or Autumnal Roses, which bloom goes to his orchard to trim his fruit-trees It may be that as the twig is bent the tree's inclined; but somehow this foresight not always ready to hand, and it grows as ing and bush varieties), Hybrid Tea, Hy- we would not have inclined it; and often when we know better, the tree runs on in its own wilful way, simply for want of The above is the classification adopted by time or occasion to put in practice that Ellwanger & Barry, and we find it not too which we know. Certainly, whatever general for all purposes, except perhaps, might have been, as an abstraction, looking on things as they are, we know of but very few orchards that a good pruning in winter will not benefit. In a large number of cases, where the

orchard is of some age, sprouts will come up from the trunk just under the ground, and form a complete bundle all around it. This is the more likely to be the case with trees that have overborne, and have a large number of half-stunted branches; and also in cases where the borer has been working in the tree near the ground. Whatever obstructs the passage of the sap up the trunk, induces shoots to break out from below in this way. Of course, we should try to help this by encouraging vigor in the head of the tree, so as to check this tendency to throw out collar-sprouts: but at any rate. these sprouts must come away. Many rest with cutting them back to the ground which merely makes them push stronger the next year. The ground should be opened a little with the grubbing-hoe, and with the same implement the sprouts rooted clean out. Throughout the tree these sprouts are often common and should show signs of being worn-out by disease or these long arms away down to the young, vigorous sprouts, which should thus have a chance to grow up and replace them. Sometimes cutting away these large branches leaves large scars on the trunks, and the old wood, weakened by water from the wood will do. It is because these precautions are neglected that people have a chance to say that cutting off large branches injures trees. Nature herself often seems to ask for the pruningknife. Branches often seem to be struggling between death and life, as if the tree were begging of some one to cut them off. The trees are always benefited when they are. - Germantown Telegraph.

Peach Buds and Peaches.

At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers, a paper on the above subject was presented, which treated particularly of the cause of the great difference in fruitfulness of some varieties in different seasons on the same grounds, and under the same cultivation.

Mr. Sherfy, the writer of the paper, attributes the failures to the peculiar formation and process of development of the fruit blossoms, and says:

"It is scarcely necessary for me to mention the fact that there are two kinds of peach blossoms, large and small, the difference in size being caused by the petals the success attained. Not a single tree has those of the others-Crawford's Late, ever been injured by the girdling, even Troth's Early, Mountain Rose, Salway and per absorbent of moisture, superior to any when rings of bark many inches wide have a host of other varieties producing blosbeen taken off, but usually they are about soms of the smaller kind, while Hale's a quarter of an inch wide; and the usual Early, Bilyeu's Late October, and nearly practice is merely to run a widely set saw all of the early sorts, produce blossoms of round the tree or branch that is to be op- the larger kind. Bilyeu's Late October. erated on, thus doing it very easily and is the first variety to bloom, while at the quickly. The proper season for the oper- same time Crawford's Late exposes the organs of its buds to the elements by parapplicable to barren trees as a check to tially opening its petals and allowing th, their tendency to continual growth of pistils and stamens to slightly protrude wood. To be harmless, the removed bark and remain in that condition several days must be replaced by a new protective coat- before their final expansion. This is also ing in the same season, but this healing true of all small blossoming varieties, alover must not be immediate or the check to though somewhat late. Next in order of the sap-flow is not sufficient to change the | blooming are Troth's Early and Mountain tendency from wood-making to fruitage. Rose; next Early York, Mixon Free and Smock Free; lastly Salway, Hale's Early girdled there is a failure of fruit, while all and many of the new open blooming vathe girdled trees are loaded. Exhaustion rities, Salway being particularly noted for

sister varieties. "Last spring (1880) we had a sharp frost Pomological Society, peaches and pears just at the time that Crawford's Late parwere discussed. Some members reported tially opened its petals, which damaged the peach buds dead, while others believed organs of its blossoms, while at the same the prospects good for a full crop if noth- time most other varieties except Troth's ing further happened. The gradual thaw- Early and Mountain Rose were well proing of the buds by the ice has done much | tected within the folds of the blossoms. toward saving them. The effect of the Several days later, when the trees were in wind upon exposed localities being men- full bloom, the injured organs were easily tioned, Mr. T. T. Lyon said the direction perceived. One peculiar habit of Crawof the wind was only incidental to any ford's Late is to open quite all of its petals damage which might be done. Even a simultaneously, while Troth's Early and northeast wind would cause no damage | Mountain Rose are more gradual; hence while blowing. It is the cold air when the the reason why their crop was partial. wind stops that does the damage. It set | The only reason that I can conceive why tles into the valleys, while the hills remain the orchard with the northwestern exwarmer. The safety about Allegan is in posure bore as much fruit as it did, is bethe high ground so much above the river cause it did not expand its petals by several valley and other parts. The merits of the days as early as in orchards of more favor-Niagara grape were presented by Messrs. able location, and thereby escaped the early Hibbard and Hinman, of Lockport, N. Y. | frosts. Although Eilyeu's Late was the While the members of the Society had a first to bloom, it did not suffer as badly as favorable impression in regard to the ap- the other varieties named, owing, probably pearance and taste of this grape, gained to the protection rendered by its large

Horticulfural Notes.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentlema used Paris green water as a dip for the root of strawberry plants to prevent the ravages of the white grub, and reports that plants thus treated almost invariably died, while in common salt is also equally injurious in such circumstances, and a sprinkling of muriate of potash is also a dangerous application.

MR. THOMAS MEEHAN, in his report on Forests and Forestry, in the annual report of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture, says in reference to the attempts made by some States to encourage timber culture, that general laws giving premiums for "planting trees" those large corporations or public bodies is a disease. - Bee Journal.

which are the most likely to need lumber in their operations to look out for supplies from their own foresight in forest culture.

MATTHEW CRAWFORD, in the Ohio Farmer says that it is his belief that bone dust and wood ashes supply all the elements needed by wood ashes supply all the elements needed by the strawberry. Ashes alone are often of great benefit, as they furnish not only the botash so much needed by this plant, but a large amount of phosphoric acid; but must be used judiciously, as some have killed their plants by putting on too many. They must not be piled up round the plants or on them; a bushel to the rod will do no harm if evenly controved over the surface.

Apiarian.

Contributions to this Department will be we come and should be addressed to Mr. A. B. WEEL No. 75 Bagg Street, Detroit, Mich.

Spring Feeding-Spring Dwindling. These two subjects, although apparently so different, are so nearly related that we consider it not at all improper to treat of them together, some of our fraternity having gone so far as to insist that the former is even the cause of, or productive of the latter, assigning as a reason that feeding causes an undue flight of the bees in such seasons, as in many cases they are unable to return to their hives, and many being prevented from so doing, produce a decline in the population of the colony, and thus they account for spring dwindling. However we may dissent from this view of the case, it occurs to us that this unseasonble flight, as it is termed, may be the means of saving us from that other disaster so much dreaded-dysentery-which I cannot look upon as a disease, but, as Mr Doolittle well disposes of the subject, the unnatural condition of the organs of the bee consequent upon long confinement to the hive.

As to spring feeding, opinions do no differ so much on the subject itself, as to its time of commencing; how it shall be conducted; for what purpose it shall be disease, soon rots away, and leaves a resorted to; how long it shall continue, hollow place for water to collect in, and etc. When we have concluded to feed, it then the hole soon gets worse. But this is will be our first purpose to see that the remedied by painting the place over. It hive and the bees are in proper condition makes no difference what kind of paint is for giving the feed. Our practice in the used. Anything that will keep out the past has been like the following: We make our hive perfectly comfortable for the bees to go to any part of it when necessary, by the use of proper packing, suitable division boards, etc. We place the bees in the west side of the hive (hive standing to face the south), first having placed a chaff division board next the sidewall of the hive. As to this division board, it may not be amiss to say, that it is made by taking an empty frame and tacking thick pasteboard or paper on one side, lay it flat and fill tightly with wheat chaff, then tack on the other side of the frame heavy woolen cloth, such as old comforts or blankets; the frame is then eady for use the same as any other divison board. We leave only enough combs for the bees to cover entirely, then insert along side these combs another chaff frame; on the opposite side of this chaff frame we place our frame containing the honey we wish to feed, or a feeder of suitable kind containing either honey or sugar syrup, and an empty comb, the cells of which have been filled with water. We may then insert another chaff frame, and if space still remains in the hive, it may be filled with wheat chaff. Let me here say, that I consider clean wheat chaff as a pro-

It may be asked why, at the time of feeding, we have given a comb containing water. In reply we say, to prevent the flight of our bees in search of water, which they consume very eagerly when being fed. Water may also be given in various other ways, as, for instance, small sponges may be filled and placed over the combs containing the bees and brood; cotton rags may be saturated with water and hung in the same manner. A colony thus treated will be found to adhere more closely to their hives when being fed than they will do in the absence of water.

When the feeding is to be conducted a proposed, after the food and water have een properly introduced, the next important matter to receive attention is the careis prevented, and the size and fairness of its tardiness in opening its petals, and con. ful covering of the combs. For this purtinuing in bloom several days later than its pose we use a soft woolen quilt or blanket to securely cover the combs, and then place on top of this a box or frame 4 inches deep, filled with wheat chaff, observing carefully that no space is left open for the passage of a current of air through the brood combs. But little fear need be felt of making the bees too warm. Should such be the case, a portion of the top covering can easily be removed. After the hive has been placed in the condition described, all that remains for us to do is to be watchful that at no time the feed or water supply shall be permitted to fall short, and when the condition of the colony and the state of the weather will permit it, place an empty comb for eggs between two of the brood combs, observing carefully that we have enough bees to entirely cover all the combs. The importance of keeping up the feeding until nature supplies ample stores for the bees, will be apparent to any one who will go to the mouth of the hive on a cold morning. and there find the young larvæ who have been carried out of the hive during the night. This is also an additional reason why we insist that no more combs be given than the bees can protect, in which case loss of brood from being chilled will not

take place. When, unfortunately, in some cases our bees have suffered from dysentery, we have found the best remedy we could apply was a supply of water inside the hive; especially did we find this was the case when the bees had free access to artificial pollen, such as rye meal or other suitable substance. It is better in all cases where the colony has been severely affected with this trouble, to remove the soiled combs to a populous colony, and in their place furnish clean combs, and to do this even at a loss of brood combs of the afflicted colony. No danger need be apprehended in giving those combs to a strong colony, as they will soon clean them off without public money, and that the true policy is for son why we cannot assent that dysentery ADVERTISEMENTS

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.

Advertisements on this page will be inserted at the following rates: One insertion, per line, 12½6c; two insertions, 22c; four insertions, 40c; six insertions, 50c; two months, 70c; three months, 90c; six insertions, 50c; six insertions,

D., 1880.
FRITZ KNOCH and MARY KNOCH, his wife,
JOSEPH KUHN,
Attorney for Mortgagees.

TREES, VINES AND PLANTS

E. P. ROE, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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TREES, VINES AND PLANTS

E. M. POTTEH,

mi-6t Asylum Hill Nurseries, Kalamazoo, Michigan, the off carastine and dollar band more ready and no proceedings at law or in equilibrium of the hill of Grantines and other Flowering Plants and Response and the said mortrage many part there are not more ready and the ready of the proceedings at law or in equily having been instituted to recover the same or any part there are not and response to the date that date hereof, the sum or not house and, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum or not house of the province of the provinc

1881. CHRISTOPH HENSIEN and PETER HENSIEN, JOSEPH KUHN, Guardians. Attorney for Guardians. Attorney for Guardians.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 11th day of December, A. D. 1876, executed by Louis Dubois, and Julia Dubois, bis wife, of Detroit, W.yne County, Michigan, to Peter Duflo, of Erin, Macomb County, Michigan, and recorded on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1876, at 5:59 o'clock. P. M., in liber 133 of mortgages on page 141, in the Register's office for Wayne County, Michigan, and there being claimed to be due at the date hereof, the sum of eight hundred, ninety-four dollars and 74-100 (\$894 74) and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, I will sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1881, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day at the cest front door of the City Hell Detroit. or vendue to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, THE FURTH DAY OF MAY, A. D. 1881, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the east front door of the City Hall, Detroit, that being the building wherein the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne is held, the premises in said mortgage mentioned and described as all those certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being situated in the City of Detroit Wayne County, Michigan, known and described as lots numbered one hundred and four (104) and one hundred and four (104) and one hundred and five (105) of the subdivision of out-lot number one hundred and eighty-five (185) of the Rivard Farm; said lots being situated on the south side of Benton Street, between Hastings and Prospect Streets, in the City of Detroit, aforesaid, according to the recorded plat thereof, the interest accruing, the costs and expenses allowed by law, besides an attorney fee of Fifty dollars (\$50 00) in said mortgage provided for in case of a foreclosure, Dated Detroit, this third day of February, A. D. 1881.

PETER DUFLO, JOSEPH KUHN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

JOSEPH KUHN,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

Mortgage made by Daniel Germain and his wife, Hattie E. Germain, of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, to Jesse W. Reed. of the same place, dated September 10th, 1879, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County on the day and date above mentioned, in liber 184 of Mortgages, on page 240, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty cents, also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, the same having become due by reason of the non-payment of interest, said mortgage giving the mortgage the right, upon the non-payment of interest, to declare the whole amount due after the expiration of thirty days, and said mortgage in the statute in such case made and provided, notice is the power of sale contained in said mortgage and the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given, that on THURSDAY, MAY 19th, 1881, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, I shall sell at public anction to the highest bidder, at the east door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit (that being the place where the Circuit Court for Wayne County is holden) the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the interest, legal costs and expenses, and also the attorney fee of 25 dollars covenanted for therein. The following is a description of the premises in said mortgage: Lots number three hundred and nineteen and two hundred and seventy-six of the subdivision of the Gabriel Chene estate, being a part of the Chene Farm; said lot, numbered 319, being situated on the north side of E. L. Campau Street, between Chene Street and Joseph Compan Avenue, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, state of Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof in the Register's office in and for Wayne

WESLEY A. GREEN, Attorney for Mortgagee. DETROIT, HILLSDALE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILROAD

To take effect April 4, 1880.

TRAINS WESTWRRD.

TRAINS WESTWRRD.

Ev'g Exp. Accordance

Saline. 6.13 ** 8.57 **

Saline. 6.13 ** 8.57 **

Bridgewater 6.30 ** 9.15 **

Manchester 6.48 ** 9.35 **

Brooklyn 7.17 ** 10.08 **

Brooklyn 8.02 ** 10.58 **

Hillsdale 8.22 ** 11.20 **

Bankers 8.30 ** 11.30 **

TRAINS EASTWARD.

Detroit Exp. Accordance

Accordance

Accordance

TRAINS BASTWARD.

Detroit Exp. Accordance

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TRAINS EASTWARD.

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TRAINS CASTWARD.

Detroit Exp. Accordance

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TRAINS WESTWARD.

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oot of Third St. Trains run by Chicago time.

DETROIT & BAY CITY R. R. Short Line to the Saginaw Valle

Time Table taking effect Oct. 4th, 1879. Trains leave Third Street Depot by Detroit ime as follows, and pass the Woodward Ave-nue depot 20 minutes later;

B. C. and Saginaw Ex., 19:45 a m 11:45 a m
B. C. and Saginaw Ex., 19:45 a m 11:45 a m
B. C. and Saginaw Ex., 19:45 p m 10:15 p m
Mackinaw Express... *11:00 p m 7:30 a m
Huns daily except Sundays. *Runs daily except Saturdays.
Consign your freight and buy your tickets via the Detroit, Saginaw and Bay City Short Line, S. R. CALLAWAY,
General Sungriptendent.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time.

Atlantic Express. 9 4:00 a. m. 49:20 p. m.
Past Day Express. 12:20 noon 4:35 p. m.
Lightning Express. 11:35 p. m. 8:25 a. m. TOLEDO TRAINS. Cin't, Cleve. and Col's..... 7 :40 a. m. *1:10 a. m. do do do ... * 3:00 p. m. *1:30 p. m. Toledo & Cincinnati Exp... *8:00 p. m. †8:15 p. m. Grosse Isle Accommodat'n. †5:00 p. m. †9:00 a. m.

All trains run to and from Grosse Isle and Am-All trains the state of the sta

General Passenger and Ticket Agent. DETROIT, Dec. 16, 1881.

LAKESHORE & MICHIGIAN BOUTHERN RAILROAD. Depot Foot of Brush Street.

Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows: The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and 6:40 P. M. and the 9:35 trains depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will ar rive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-WAUKEE RAILWAY. Nov. 29th, 1880.

Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot Detroit time, as follows: Trains Leave— Prains Leave— Express, at 7:40 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, Milwaukee and Chicago. Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M. Night Express at 11:00 P. M. for Grand Rapids, and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached. Grand Haven mixed; Saturdays only, at 11 P.

M. Trains Arrive— Trains Arrive— Through Mail, 5:20 p. m. Detroit Express, 12:15 p. m Night Express, 10:45 p. m. Holly Express, 8:10 A. m.

T. TANDY, Gen'i Pass. Agt., Detroit. REAT WESTERN RAILWAY. Depots foot of Third Street and foot of Brus

treet. Ticket office, 151 Jefferson Avenue, and at the de LEAVE.

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J. F. Mcclure, Western Passenger Agent, Detroit. Fort Wayne & Jackson R.R

THE SHORT LINE

For all points South, Southeast and Southwest, including Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis, meneing Monday, January 3d, 1880, trains

will leave as follows:

5:40 A. M.- Fort Wayne Accomodation, arriving at Baldwins 607; Hanover 614; Mosherville 624; Jonesville 6:37, connecting with train fifty-two on Lake Shore road for stations east and train west arriving at Coldwater 10.

40; Bankers 6:50, connecting with D. H. & S. W. R. R. for Hillsdale 8.10 and points east; Reading 7:03; Fremont 7:35; Angola 7:52; Pleasant Lake 6:02; Waterloo 8:25, connecting for stations east and west on Lake Shore Air Line; Abburn 8:52; Ahburn Junction 9:00, connecting for points east and west on B. & O. R. R.; Fort Wayne 10:20, and making close connections for Muncie 1:45, p m; Cincinnati 6:35 p m; Indianapolus 6:10 p m; Louisville 10:45 p m; also with trains east and west on Wabash & P. F. W. & C. R's. 7:00 A. M.—Way Freight, with passenger car at tached, arriving at Jonesville 9:45 a m,; Read. ing 10:45, etc.

tached, arriving at Jonesville 9.45 a m.; Read. ing 10.45. etc.

12.20 P. M.—Fast Express, arriving at Baldwins at 12.47; Hanover 12.55; Jonesville 1.18 connecting closely with Lake Shore trains for Hillsdale 2.33; Hudson 3.27; Quincy 2.12; Coldwater 2.23; Sturgis 3.12; Ekhart 4.15 and Chicago 7.40 p m; Bankers 1.33, connection for Hillsdale 2.30 and all stations on D. H. & S. W. R. R. 'Reading 1.45; Montgomery 1.55; Fremor 2.15; Waterloo 3.12; Aubarn Junction 3.25, close connection with Eel River R. R., arriving at Logansport at 6.25 and Lafayette 8.10 pm; arrive at Fort Wayne at 4.20 p m, connecting for Muncie 9.00 p m; Indianapolis 10.55 pm; Cincinnati 6.00a m; Lonisville 7.30 a m; and St Louis 8 10 a m; also with trains east and west on P. F. W& C. R. R. for New York. Wasbington and all points east.

5.40 P. M.—Accommodation arrives at Baldwins 6.27; Hánover 6.43; Mosherville 7.03; Jonesville 7.35, connects for Coldwater 11.45 p m and stations west on Lake Shore Road; Bankers 8.10; Reading 8.35; Montgomery 9.05, Fremont 9.37; Angola 10.07; Pleasant Lake 10.32; Waterloo 11.07, close connections with Lake Shore train for east, arriving at Toledo 2.30 a m Anburn Junction 11.30, arrives at Fort Wayne 1.30 a m, connecting with early morning trains east, west and south.

Trains arrive at Jackson at 10.20 a m, 3.40 and 9.22 m, and Way Freight at 4.50 m. The 10.20.

Trains arrive at Jackson at 10.20 a m, 3.40 and 9.22 p m, and Way Freight at 4.50 p m. The 10.20 a m train arrives every day; all others daily except Sundays. M. D. WOODFORD, Gen'l Fr't & Pas'r Agt,
General Superintendent,

DETROIT, LANSING AND NORTH-ERN RAILROAD. On and after Sunday, Dec. 19th, 1880, trains will arrive and depart from Detroit as follows:

Going West Going East

Going West Going East | P. M. A. M. P. M Sheridan...... 8:45 4:80 6:56 2:42

A train also leaves Detroit at 7:30 a. m., arriving at Ionia at 12 o'clock noon; returning leaves Ionia at 1:15 p m., arriving at Detroit at 6:00 p. m.

CONNECTIONS.

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(Building,) Detroit.



State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1881.

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subscription agent of the Michigan FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 109,441 bush, while the shipments were 138,571 bu. The amount held in store at the close of the week was 1,125,198 bu. against 1,770,114 at the same time last year. The visible supply of this grain on February 19 was 26,403,000 bu. against 28,180,000 bu. at the corresponding date in 1880. This shows a falling off in the amount in sight the pre vious week of about 764,000 bu.

The position of the market has been un favorably affected to some extent by the action of the national banks in regard to the funding bill now before Congress. There was every symptom for a day or two that we were about to have a reviva of the scenes and incidents of "black Friday," and as a scarcity of currency was to be apprehended, buyers were not inclined to load themselves up with wheat. Despite this, however, the market has ruled firm, and up to Saturday had gained about 1c over the rates prevailing on the Saturday previous; being largely influenced by reports from abroad, the English markets for the first time in a number of weeks showing a tendency to work upward. There is no doubt but that prices there have been kept as low as possible, and the rise is therefore owing to the imperative demands of those in want of wheat. Our market opened on Monday of last week at \$1 for No. 1 white. and 97% for No. 2 do. It closed Saturday after a week of greater activity than usual, at \$1 011 for No. 1, and 98%c for No. 2.

The following table exhibits the daily prices of wheat from the 1st to the 28th of

		AA TITOG	140. I	white	140. 2
** ** .		extra	white		red.
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66 5	3	0 00	0 9934	0 9334	1 0336
66 4		0 00	0 99	0 9516	1 0316
45 6	5	0 00	9916	9434	1 0234
66 9	7	0 00	99	95	1 0316
. 66 8	3	0 00	1 001/4	0 93	0 00
66 9		0 00	1 0016	0 9616	0.00
66 16		0 00	1 0016	0 9712	0 00
*6 11		0 00	1 0014	0 9712	0 00
46 1	2	0 00	1 01	0 98	0 00
	4	0 00	1 0114	0 9814	1 0434
	5	0 00	1 01	0 98	0 00
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	B	0 00	1 0014	0 9712	1 0416
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14	1			0 971/8	
2	2	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
	3	0 00	1 001/4	0 97	1 0434
	4	0 00	1 001/2	0 9836	1 04%
" 2	5	0 00	1 00%	0 9834	0 00
44 2	6	0 00	1 011/8	0 9834	1 05
" 2	8	0 00	1 011/2	0 921/2	0 00

The closing prices for futures yesterday, as compared with those of Monday of last

week were as follows: April May June.... The English markets are firmer and

more active, and prices advanced considerably during the week. The receipts of wheat, both home grown and foreign, the past week, is estimated at 370,000 to 390,000 quarters, or 2,960,000 to 2,312,000 bu., against an estimated weekly consump tion of 454,000 to 460,000 quarters, 3,632, 000 to 3,680,000 bu. This shows a defi ciency in the week's supply of from 496, 000 to 685,000 bu. It is therefore the gradual shortening up of stocks in Great Britain that is pushing up prices, and when prices go up from the legitimate demands of the trade they are pretty sure to be maintained. Yesterday prices were reported 6d, to 1s higher on cargoes, and this was the third advance made during the week. This has had a very favorable effect upon our home markets, New York and Chicago both being reported higher and firm at the advance.

CORN AND OATS

The receipts of corn here the past week amount to 12,946 bu and the shipments to as 7.396 bu. The amount held in store is 4,-198 bu, against 6.894 bu at the corresponding date of 1880. The visible supply in the country on February 19th amounted to 15,-329,000 bu, against 15,525,000 same date last year. Corn in this market continues very scarce, and No. 1 mixed at the close of the week sold at 47c. The amount coming forward is light, while the demand is increasing. Dealers do not regard the present range of prices as likely to be maintained, and for March delivery sales are being made at 44tc, and for May at 45c. In Chicago corn was in better demand and firmer at the close of the week, the export demand having improved and shippers putting in an appearance. But for the relatively low prices of wheat there is no doubt but that an advance would be noted in that market, as the feeling is very firm. Prices in that market are 37% to 38% for spot No. 2, and 42tc for May delivery. It will probably be firm and active during the remainder of the winter season. The Liverpool market is also firm, and prices there have advanced. Old mixed is quoted steady at 5s 6 1-2d, and mixed do at 5s 5d. In referring to the corn trade, an

English paper says: "When the United States have a large crop of Maize, with a large crop in the south of Russia and the Danubian Principalities at the same time, it is a pretty good indication that Northwestern Europe will get cheap Maize, the consumption of which has been largely increased in that portion of Europe during the last two years. This scason, however, with the deficiency reported in the cereal crops in Russia, both the Danubian and south Rus sian usual surplus may be absorbed by Russian wants, leaving the United States in almost sole possession of the markets of Northwestern Europe."

We do not think it would be safe to base the consumption of corn on this side of the Atlantic on that of former years, as it appears certain that it will largely exceed any former estimates. Oats were received here the past week to

the amount of 4,652 bu, and the shipments were nothing. The amount in store here on Saturday was 1,677 against 22,910 bu at the corresponding date in 1880. The visible supply of this grain in the country on February 19th was 3,433,000 bu., against 3,010,000 bu, at the corresponding date last year. So few are moving in this market that prices are not well defined; but with unusually light stocks prices are firm at about 38c for No. 1 mixed, and 384 to 39c for No. 2 white. In Chicago at the close of the week the market was dull, and prices at about the same range as last week. No. 2 spot regular being quoted at 291c for regular, and 31c for fresh. By sample, sales were made at 281 to 31c for rejected mixed, 32 to 33c for rejected white, and 331 to 34c for No. 2 white on track. The sales of the futures show that the dealers do not look for much change in the prices of this grain for the

HOPS AND BARLEY.

next two months.

Hops are quiet and steady in this market with unchanged quotation prices still, ruling at 15 to 20c per lb. for good to choice state, and 20 to 24c for same grades of New Yorks: The demand for export keeps active, and amounted curing the past week to over one thousand bales. The markets in the interior of New York are hardly so firm, and at some points prices are reported to have dropped 1 or 2 cents. In New York City prices show little change, the demand for export keeping the market steady. In the English markets the demand is steadily reducing stocks, and rates are firm and slightly higher. The better grades of American are in demand, but most of those going forward are said to be of inferior quality, which checks business. There is no doubt but that if the foreign demand keeps as active for a few weeks longer, holders may be able to advance rates, especially on those of good quality. The quotations in New York at the close of the week were as follows:

N.	Y. State,	crop of	1880	fancy	24	@	
	do	αú	do	choice	22	@23	
	do	do	do	good to prime.	. 18	@21	
	do	do	do	fair to good	16	@18	
	do	do	do	low grade		@15	
	do	do :	1879,	good to prime.	16	@18	
	do	do	do	low to fair	12	@15	
				***************************************	4	@12	
				v to choice		@ 30	
Wi	sconsin, o	crop of 1	1880,	low to choice	15	@22	
Cal	ifamia a	man of 1	gon'	good to oboice	10	@ 30	

Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 3.543 bu, while the ship ments were 3,500 bu. The stock of this grain held in store here February 26 was 18,936 bu against 4,229 bu at the corresponding date in 1880. The visible supply in the United States and Canada February 9, was 3,083,000 bn against 3,769,000 bu at the corresponding date in 1880. The arrivals of barley in this market are light, and although the demand is not very heavy it is sufficient to keep prices very firm. State barley is quoted at \$1 40 to 1 80 per cental, and Canada at \$1 90 to 2 25 according to quality. In Chicago at the close of the week No. 2 cash barley was quoted at \$1 01 per bu, No. 3 at 80 to 81c per bu.. and No. 4 at 70 to 71c. For March delivery sales were made at \$1 01 per bu, and for April at \$1 02. The demand was inactive, trading being confined mostly to small lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The receipts of butter here the past week amounted to 28,201 lbs., and the shipments were 14,800 lbs. The warmer weather and larger arrivals of the past few days have weakened the market, and prices are lower. Buyers are taking just as little stock as they possible can do with, and the demand is consequently limited. It is difficult to obtain over 22c for the best lots offering and 21c is about the top of the market for good butter. The lower and medium grades are neglected, and it is only the better qualities that show any activity. In regard to the New York market the Commercial Bulletin of that city says:

"There is no necessity for going into any detail over the various grades, the entire market showing the same dull, flat tone before advised, and prices very weak throughout. How weak it is difficult to determine at the moment age there is letermine at the moment, as there is no fairly testing sales, or even sufficiently positive bids to give matters a test, and holders are not so badly demoralized as to laughter stocks for the mere sake of finding bottom rates quickly. A great many however, are willing, with a fair propor tion somewhat anxious, to work off a por-tion of their accumulation, and would in all probability make fair concessions on the rance that customers could be secur-

Quotations for western in the marke

	were as follows:		
	Western imitation creamery	23	@2
1	Western dairy, choice	21	@2
۱	Western dairy, choice Western dairy, fair to good	20	@2
. 1	Western dairy, ordinary to fair	4 194	@2
			@2
			@2
	Western factory, fair to good	16	@2
	Western factory, fair to good	19	@1!
1	Rolls, choice	10	@19
	Rolls, fair to good	10	@18
J	Aports, test to rood	10	(B)

There were neither receipts nor ship ments of cheese reported the past week in this market. The movement of stock is light, and confined entirely to local demand. Choice stock is steady at 14c perlb. In the New York market prices show no change, but there is a better feeling among sellers and rates are well sustained Shippers are operating with a good deal of activity, the steady position of the foreign markets giving them confidence. The Commercial Bulletin says:

"For choice 13tc remains as about the top operating rate, though one or two par cels of extra fine are held higher. On other grades it is difficult to quote closely, bu there appears a little demand for something available under 11c. The Western flat remain slow and of uncertain value. On do mestic distribution the movement is slow and uncertain and the bids quite low.

In that market, State factory of strictly fall make is quoted at 131c, fancy State Choice western is quoted there at 121 to 13c, and prime at 11 1-2 to 121c. On Saturday the Liverpool market was reported steady at 68s per cwt for choice Ameri-

THE PORK TRADE.

The past week has been one of much un. certainty in the pork market, various causes combining to influence it unflavorably for helders. While the situation has been one of anxiety, it is probable that the worst has been passed, and that there will be a recovery from the weakness caused by the uncertainty of financial affairs, and the arbitrary order of the French Government in regard to pork products. The ground taken by that government will probably be modified. If not, American pork products after being handled by English or Belgian traders, will find their way into France in large enough quantities to meet the demand. With high prices ruling for all kinds of meats, a short supply of hogs probable for the remainder of the season, and a severe winter that has kept the price of corn high in comparison with other grains, the market for pork products possesses an inherent strength that will not allow of any long period of depression. Our local market has suffered less than those of other cities, mess pork being quoted here at \$16 to 16 25, and clear mess at \$18. Lard is stronger than pork, and appears to have recovered its firmness, being quoted at 101 to 11c. In Chicago at the close of the week pork was reported dull at \$14 621 to 1475, and lard active at \$10 10. These prices show a decline of 10 to 12c per bbl in pork, but an advance of 10c in lard.

The following table shows the number o hogs packed at the points named from November 1 to date, as compared with

To February 23-	1881.	188
Chicago	2.685,000	2,525,2
Cincinnati	535,000	534,5
St. Louis	490,000	577,7
Indianapolis	409,000	364,0
Milwaukee	318,000	340,7
Louisville	215,670	231,2
Kansas City	320,000	195,6
Atchison		123.99
Cedar Rapids	135,430	146,1
St. Josdph, Mo	105,000	102.0
Sabula, Ia	54,550	39,0

The Cincinnati Price Current thus refers to the prospects of the market, in its last is-

"The hog movement the past week has shown some increase over the preceding week, but has not been large in the aggregate at the several places now operating. It is so near the close of the season that there is little more that can be said in regard to the winter's business until the final returns are in-which we will present as oon as it is possible and complete the information. The aggregate packing will not, as it now appears, vary essentially from 7,000,000 hogs for the four winter months.
"Considerable has been said during the

past week in regard to the action of the French Government in restricting imports of American hog meats into that country, and the effect for the moment has been to canse more or less excitement and depresin. Later advices indicate a modifie of the prohibitory order. The French peo-ple are not such fools as to absolutely and permanently prohibit the importation of our meats, but they are learning the necessity of a more stringent inspection system. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, the United States exported to France 66,357,031 lbs of bacon, or 8½ per cent. of the total exports to all countries; for the preceding year the exports to France were 33,493,720 lbs, or 7½ per cent of all exports; for the calender year 1880 the exports of bacon to France were 70,727,173 lbs, or 9 per cent of the entire exports; for the half year ending December 31, 1880, the exports were 46,345,703 lbs, of which 1,593,688 lbs were hams. crease this season in foreign exports and outlook for supplies, it would seem as if we could do without France for a season."

WOOL.

The wool markets at the East have shown more activity the past week, although the struggle between the bankers and the Gov ernment over the proposed funding bill andoubtedly had a depressing effect upon trade. The sales in Boston during the week footed up a total of 2,054,250 lbs. although the 22nd was observed as a holiday. This shows that manufacturers have been compelled to secure more liberal supplies, or that operators who have confidence in the future of the trade have entered the market and purchased liberally. The movement of woolen goods is still light, and this has had a bad effect upon the trade, by compelling great caution on the part of manufacturers. In regard to the prospects of wool we give the following from the Boston Commercial Advertiser:

"In spite of the National holiday and its necessary interference with business, the wool market shows a larger business than for any week since the first of the year, or for eight weeks, the total sales being 800,000 lbs more than last week. This has been brought about by no large sales of foreign carpet wool, but by larger sales of Calitornia, Montevideo, Australian and fleece wools, more particularly the first three. Already we remark that one of the strongest bears has changed his tune, so to peak, and expresses the opinion that the ottom has been touched, and that higher prices will rule in March. There is no doubt that some of the bears have been quietly buying all the cheap lots of desira-ble wool they could find of late, particularly since the London sales has shown but a small decline and has since ruled steady at figures that make this market the

The U. S. Economist gives the manufacurers and wool dealers a vigorous combing down for allowing themselves to be scared out of securing stocks of wool because of a prospective fall in prices. That

paper says: "What a sorry picture we present to the wool merchants of to-day, with the American eagle screaming and flopping over our heads, money in abundance, the country in all its aspects teeming with full and plenty, a high tariff placed on wool and woolens bordering almost on prohibition, and yet because we have a peddler's pack of wool here, which if we did not have everybody would be in a frenzy and before 24 the staple would advance 50 per cent., but as the case stands now all have got the blues, and very many do not appear to be possessed of sober or common sense. In the midst of all this whirling, we are told a leading Boston firm intends to place one and a half million pounds of their stock into the auction mart. We are not certain however, whether they mean to do this or not, but even if they did, it would prove nothing but a scare, for the firm need the wool, we think, as much as money.

"At the London colonial sales they now sell four million representations."

sell four million pounds of wool every and this is to be continued forty days, and yet no one in John Bull's dominions an pears the least announce as a joke that a sale of one million pounds of wool would take place next
Thursday in this market, we could throw
the whole trade here into hysterics."

Handurg by the rose of Sharon bull harmaduke 33193, and tracing to imported
Galatea by Frederick (1060).

In the sales of the week at Boston we note

that 5,000 lbs of medium Michigan sold at 48c. and 11,000 lbs No. 1 fleece at 46c. It is probable that the bear element has commenced its annual assault upon the market so as to hammer down prices in readiness for the new clip. Without a very dull trade in woolens and the stoppage of a good deal of machinery, we cannot see very well how they are to succeed. But they will make a strong attempt neverthe-

In answering Uncle Nye's queries last week in regard to cheese factories, we gave a yearly statement of the Adrian cheese factory in this State. Since then we have seen the yearly reports of two other factories, one in New York and the other in Wisconsin, and we publish their igures to show what they can do in those States. The New York factory is located at East Dorset, and during 1880 manufactured 503,286 pounds of milk into 890 cheese, weighing 53,183 pounds, for which \$5,907 57 was received. The patrons received \$5,217 53; paid \$664 79 for manufacturing, and \$25 25 for all other expenses. Average number of pounds of milk for a pound of cheese, 9.46. The factory opened May 1 and closed November 8. The price paid for manufacturing was \$1 25 per hundred pounds of cheese. The Wisconsin factory is located at Milford. It opened March 20 and closed December 6. The average number of cows was 350; average pounds of milk per cow. 4,135; best average pounds of milk per cow, 6,013; pounds of milk delivered. ,447,188; pounds of cheese sold, 144,050; verage pounds of milk to one of cheese 10; amount of cheese sold for \$15.527.47 net to patrons, \$13,221.89. The cost of manufacturing and selling the cheese was \$2,305.59.

WE are in receipt of a series of resolu tions commending prominent Illinois farmer for appointment as Commissioner of Agriculture. We have also received some complimentary recommendations of a well known Eastern agriculturist for the same position. We do not feel like expressing an opinion on the merits of either. as both are well calculated to fill the position acceptably. Besides, in this day of cabinet making, when all the newspapers of the land have a particular person selected to fill every position, from Secretary of State to doorkeeper at the various custom houses, our modesty forbids us saying anything. We don't want to interfere with the glorious right of every paper to make a cabinet of its own, any more than we would with the newly elected President's right to kick them all over. If we should say anything on this subject, however it would be to suggest that hereafter the Commissioner of Agriculture should be known as Secretary of Agriculture, and rank as high at least as the chief of the department whose time is mostly taken up with the rights and wrongs of the noble red man. Give the farmers a chance.

THE Seed Annual of D. M. Ferry & Co. Detroit, for 1881, is one of the handsomest ever issued by any seed house in the United States. The arrangement of the matter is excellent, and contains a great deal of information in regard to varieties, methods of culture, etc., which will make a handy book for reference to the farmer, gardener, and florist. There are a number of very handsome colored plates of the most popular hardy perennials, and also perrennials for culture in pots, pansies, etc., which show the natural coloring and characteristics of the flowers in a very marked degree. All the new varieties of field, garden and flower seeds are described, and suggestions in regard to their culture given. This firm have an experimental farm near the city, under the charge of Prof. W. W. Tracy, a thoroughly practical man, where new varieties of seeds are carefully tested, and their characteristics observed. This enables them to give valuable advice to their customers, based on practical results. Every farmer, gardener or flower grower in the State should have a copy of this annual.

THE ERIE CANAL.—The value of Erie canal tonnage last year was \$300,000,000. The wheat acreage of the west, which principally made this business, was more than 2,500,000 acres more than in 1879, and a like increase of acreage is expected this year. Although the paid tolls on the canal of \$113,000 a year were abolished, the toll receipts have leaped up nearly \$300,000. The cost of keeping up the canal is nearly \$900,000, and the revenues last year were \$1,200,000, making a surplus of over \$300,000. Before the State of New York discriminated in favor of the canals, their business had rnn down 700,000 tons in 12 months; and since that liberalizing of rates the canals do 2,000,000 tons more business, and there has been a consequent lowering of tolls on the railroads. The Erie canal is almost the only corrective agency of high grain freights from the

Mr. J. C. SHORT, of Hemlock Lake, Livingston Co., New York, paid us a pleasan visit last week. He had been looking over some of the farms in Southern Michigan, and expressed his admiration of their fine soil and handsome appearance. Mr. Short is an enthusiastic sheep breeder, and he said he expected to see the day when Michigan's reputation for fine wool sheep would stand as high as that of any State in the Union. He has been a reader of the FARMER for some time, and this year testifled his approval of it as a paper for the farmer by inducing a number of his neighbors to subscribe for it.

WE learn that Mr. Henry Lessiter, of Grattan, Kent County, has bought of Mr. Wm. Ball, Hamburg, Livingston County, he young Phyllis bull, Duke of Moreton, by Lord Barrington 2d 30115, by the 23d Duke of Airdrie 19393, and out of Belle Moreton 3d by the Rose of Sharon bull. fall make is quoted at 13½c, fancy State yet no one in John Bull's dominions apfactory 13½c, and prime factory 11½ to 12½c. pears the least scared. Now, if we were to rington 2d 30115, out of Geraldine of of ancient Rome. The book opens with a

Hamburg by the Rose of Sharon bull Mar-

AMONG THE AGRICULTURAL IM-PLEMENT MANUFACTURERS.

Last Monday night we took the train on the Michigan Central Road, and landed in South Bend Ind The next morning after a good breakfast at the Grand Central, we started out to visit the agricultural implement manufacturers of that enterprising city. We first called on the

BIRDSELL MANUFACTURING CO.

and found them preparing for a large business during the coming season Several improvements have been made in their Clover Huller, and they now put in a claim for the most perfect machine manufactured for that purpose. Several clerks were busily engaged in directing wrappers, to the addresses of parties who had sent in for the Clover Leaf, a publication issued yearly by this company, and we would say to any of our readers who are interested in growing clover, that by sending a postal card with their address a copy of the paper will be sent to them free: among the contributors, we notice, is Prof. Beal, of the Agricultural College. Leaving here we made our way to the

SOUTH BEND IRON WORKS. where the Oliver Chilled Plow and the Casaday Sulky Plow are manufactured. Since our last visit more buildings have been added, and everything denotes a prosperous condition of affairs. Comparing the buildings occupied by this company in 1873 with those of 1881 the growth has been wonderful. The grounds and buildings cover thirty-two acres of land, and yet they are crowded for room. Each year since the organization of the company has seen their business largely increased, and new buildings added, until now it appears a little world in itself. Our next visit was paid to

A. COQUILLARD, the manufacturer of the well-known Coquillard wagon. On reaching there we could see at once that something unusual was going on. On questioning Mr. Hull, the book-keeper, we found that the little boy with the bow and arrow had drawn a bead on Alex, and made a bullseve, from the effects of which he led a young lady from Arkansas to the hymeneal altar, and resigned his position in the bachelors' club. Well, Alex. is one of the good fellows, and we are glad to see him wheel into the line of benedicts. We hope his tongue will never tire, but continue in the future to wagon the comforts of married life. Mr. Hull reported the prospects for the spring trade as very promising. Thursday evening we took the train for Kalamazoo, and reached there at ten o'clock the same evening. In the morning we made a call on

B. S. WILLIAMS & CO.,

the manufacturers of the Stover Wind Mill. We found that since our last visit the large increase in their business had this city, have assigned necessitated larger quarters, and they have built and are now occupying a factory of large dimensions, and well suited for their business. They report the trade for the past year the largest they have ever had. From here we took a walk over to LAWRENCE & CHAPIN'S

the manufacturers of the Diamond Plow, and an improved Spring Tooth Harrow, which presents several improvements over any harrow of this kind which we have yet seen. The firm reports their orders the 22nd inst. Liabilities, \$12,000. for harrows largely in excess of their capacity to supply, and their plow trade fully up to their expectations. Leaving Kalamazoo at noon, we arrived at Albion in a heavy snow storm, and knowing by experience where to find a good fire, we

GALE MANUFACTURING CO.,

where we found Mr. Brockway busily en gaged in superintending the filling and shipping of orders for the different agricultural implements which this firm manufac ture. Orders from New York, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and in fact from almost every State and Territory in the Union, for Plows, Rakes and Cultivators were here and although the company have during the past season added largely to their capacity, they are at the present time crowded for room. We met Mr. Horatio Gale here, who is now connected with the Albion Manufacturing Co., who manufac ture the Spring-Tooth Harrow and Cultivator. They have added to it a seed sower of an improved style, and are confiden they can now furnish the farmers with the best and most economical tool manufactur ed in the country.

Received.

GREGORY'S ANNUAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGU OF WARRANTED SEEDS.—Flower, Vegetable an Grain. James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead Mass. Free. The catalogue issued by this well-known

eedsman, is full and elaborate, and con tains very accurate descriptions, and often instruction as to culture of a great number of varieties of vegetables and grains. Mr. Gregory's reputation as a leading seeds man is sufficient guaranty that all seeds furnished by him are pure and true to name.

FOOD AND HEALTH, -Edited by Mrs. Amelia Lewis. Mrs. Lewis publishes her journal in the interests of the new dispensation in dietetics, believing much time, money, and labor are wasted, and many constitutions ruined by the methods of cooking now in rogue. The contents of the paper are practically interesting, especially to persons living in cities, who rely largely upon canned meats, dessicated fruits, soups, etc., as food.

FOOD FOR THE INVALID, THE DISPEPTIC, AND THE GOUTY.—By J. Milner Fothergill, M. D., and Horatio C. Wood, M. D. Macmillan & Co., New York, \$1.00.

This little volume of 150 pages has as its credentials, the names of the two physicians who are its authors, and who are quite-well known in eastern medical circles. The dedication is to the "shade of the Marmaduke 33198. Also the heifer calf historian, Gibbon," in gratitude to him preface by Dr. Fothergill, in which he treats of the action of the gastric juices upon the food received by the stomach, and the manner of rendering more easy the digestive processes. A few pages are devoted to the requirements of the invalid in bed,a few more to "Nursery Food," and the remainder of the volume overflows with recipes, presumably for the sick, if one were to judge by the title of the book, but one may be pardoned for questioning the propriety of considering tripe fricasseed with onions, or a mock pate de foie gras as suitable diet for even a convalescent. Other recipes for preparing the conventional sick room diet are furnished in abundance.

THE Toronto Globe, looked upon by the average Canadian as the great source of intelligence in regard to affairs in the United States, gravely informed its readers recently that Mr. David A. Wells is Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and that Mr. Freeman H. Clark is Comptroller of the Currency in the United States. This will be news to Mr. Green B. Raum and Mr. John J. Knox, who have for some time been drawing their salaries as Com missoner and Comptroller respectively. The Globe further states it as the opinion of Messrs. Wells and Clark that not more than one-half of the whole sum of taxes levied by the United States government ever reaches the Treasury, and felicitates its readers inferentially that they are not citizens of a country where one half the taxes are embezzled before reaching the Treasury. If this is a sample of the intelligence of the Globe upon American affairs, it is useless to attempt the herculean task of enlightening it. The editorial chair of George Brown must be as nearly empty as possible with any one occupying

CHANGE OF SEED .- There is one subject upon which farmers are all united in opinion, viz., in the advantage of change of seed for every kind of crop. I would first of all point out how comparatively trifling is the extra expense per acre of sowing the very best description of grain in comparison with seed of second rate character. In regard to cereals, especially wheat and barley, the advantage of change of seed from the very best soils and climate to a poorer and later, has been proved over and over again.

WHAT HE THINKS OF THE FARMER .-Mr. W. H. Dean, of Horton, Mich., in a letter renewing his subscription, says: Don't let the MICHIGAN FARMER cease coming. It is one of the most valuable and essential papers a farmer or any one else ever subscribed for."

NEWS SUMMARY. Michigan

Lake View has 65 cases of measles.

Carsonville is going to have a cheese fac-

Simmlir and Kastner, merchant tailors, of Millie Peters, a girl of 13, committed suicide by taking arsenic on the 24th inst. at Bay

A. R. Haist, the Marshall undertaker, has skipped out leaving a number of creditors to mourn his departure.

The village of Portland has drafted a nev charter, and petitioned the Legislature to re-ncorporate the village.

D. R. Hall, hardware dealer of Battle Creek, has made an assignment, and so have M. & J. Kilduff, liquor dealers, of Bay City.

Kalamazoo Telegraph: Rorabech & Bro., The Wexford County Pioneer reports

consecutive days of sleighing, and has faith to believe "thar's more coming." The new flour mill, erected at Sand Beach to replace the one burned last August, is in running order, and is said to be a model of

its kind. Horace Becker, once a well-known and respected citizen of Bay City, has been sentenced to 15 years in State prison for highway robbery.

The Manistique Pioneer says a "dyed in the wool" loafer would be a curiosity in that place. Does the editor of that paper resem-ble the late lamented G. W?

Baldwin Star: A little child whose parents live near Reed City, recently overturned the teapot, and the scalding tea so burned the child that it died in a short time.

A boiler explosion took place at Dush's mill, at Dushville, Isabella County, by which Andrew Gearhart was instantly killed, and

several others fatally injured. Saginaw Courler: Two men robbed John Nold of a small sum of money and a certi-ficate of deposit for \$200, in the streets of Saginaw on the night of the 21st.

Jackson Citizen: C. Dettmann rec purchased three pigs less than a year old of C. R. Palmer, of Napoleon, the aggregate weight of which was 1,2°5 pounds. Fifteen officers of the Oakland County Agricultural Society met at the Court House, on the 20th inst., revised the premium list

and all the necessary committees were ap-A correspondent of the Pontiac Enterprise says an incipient fire at Drayton Plains was recently put out by the contents of the milk

pans, no water being at hand. Small fire or Shiawassee Journal: Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Henry Wilkinson and wife, of New Haven, charged with so cruelly liltreating Charlie Clark a boy living with

The South Haven Sentinel declares that up to the present time peaches in that vicinity are not all killed, neither are they injured sufficient to frighten those who depend on The Franklin Sheep Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association elected J. R. Keeney, E. L. Mills, and Walter Osborne as President,

and Treasurer for the con Ionia Sentinel: Plans for the new Catholic church to be errected here have been shown us, and the building promises to be a very tasteful and ornamental structure. Its cost

s estimated at \$8,000. Evart Review: H. H. Smith, proprietor of the National Hotel in this villege, eloped with the kitchen girl, leaving a wife and eight small children, the oldest but eight years of age, totally unprovided for.

The Oxford Journal is "going for" the Treasurer and School Board in a certain dis-trict in regard to the funds appropriated by the State for the purchase of books, which funds have not been used for that purpose.

Ann Arbor Argus: The larger portion of the capital for the organization of a joint stock company for the manufacture of boots and shoes has been secured, and it is ex-pected that the entire sum will soon be

Flint Globe: The jewelry store of R. E Farnham & Co. was robbed of silver ware and watches to the value of \$150, on the 20th. On the same day, the house of Mr. R. S. Pitt was entered and an overcoat and half a dozen

ine fox-skins stolen. The Coldwater Republican says that if the parties live till the 4d of July, 1881, Mr. Caleb B. Peckham and wife, of that city, will celebrate the 70th anniversary of their marriage. He is 91 years of age and his wife i following close after.

Lansing Republican. Among the bills passed by the senate on the 19th was one appropriating some \$66,000 for the State Agricultural College and Board of Agriculture, \$25,000 of which is to be used in erecting a Lansing Republican. new huilding for museum, library, class ro

The Mason Democrat says that a man conthe mason bemocrat says that a man convicted of whipping his wife, sentenced to pay a fine of \$10, or go to jail for 15 days, failed to raise the funds, and so called on the justice, got his commitment and walked over to jail unattended. He probably felt that he decreased all he got

served all he got. The Ingham County Farmers' Club held a nomological exhibition at Mason on the 19th last, at which were shown a number of choice varieties of winter fruit. The di turned on the profits and treatment of the ap-ple orchard, and considerable mention was nade of the freight question.

Hastings Banner: A novel attempt to run Hastings Banner: A novel attempt to run way was made by a young boy of this place lately. He packed a few things in a satchel and threw it from a window in the second story of his home. A brisk wind was blowing at the time. The satchel took passage with the gentle zephyrs, and decamped for parts unknown, and the boy concluded not to trayel.

Howell Republican: A youthful coupl recently married in Conway, decided to take a trip in honor of the event, but funds being limited, the young husband saw his wife safely on the cars and then took a beeline across the country afoot, expecting to meet the evening train on which his beloved would arrive, and be at her journey's end. called a solo wedding tour.

A destructive fire at Battle Creek, Tuesday night burned the business block owned by J. W. Buckley, and part of one owned by T. C. Chadwick. The loss on building is \$4,000, fully insured. The building was occupied by the Battle Creek Cigar Company, whose loss is \$2,500; insured for \$1,500. Considerable other damage was done accounted to the constant of the constan ne, amounting in all to \$10,000, with about \$7,500 insurance Howell Republican. The Livingston County

Agricultural Society have decided to hold a spring exhibition which will include a sheep-shearing festival, and a plowing-match, and serve also as a market for the sale of stock, s well as for the exhibition of the same No premiums are to be given on stock, except for speed, and the question of premiums for the sheep shearing and plowing match is yet undecided.

Battle Creek Journal: Two aged women Battle Creek Journal: Two aged women, both over seventy, and both unable to communicate their wants, arrived at this place from Buffalo, N. Y. They had a note of direction to conductors reading, "Hulda and Dilany Brotherton, two deaf and dumb girls are going to Battle Creek, Mich. The conductor will please forward to Battle Creek," and a letter signed Ichabod Brotherton, but so carefully worded that nothing could be learned from it. The supposition is that somebody wished to get rid of supporting them and took this method of doing it.

General News.

The exodus from Canada is reported to be Kallock, of San Francisco, is on trial for the

John I. Mitchell has been elected Senator from Pennsylvania. Gen. Hancock will participate in the inau-

A Congressional free trade association has

been formed, with 30 members The total cost of removing and setting up the New York obelisk was \$102,575.03.

W. H. Vanderbilt has been very ill from a

surgical operation for the past few days Sixteen ocean steamers and 203 sailing vessels were lost during the month of December Wm. G. Bradley, late Postmaster at Prince-The Legislature of Florida has passed an act

ohibiting the intermarriage of blacks and It is expected that the reduction in the public debt will be fully \$8,000,000 the present

nonth. A war in immigrant rates between the Eng lish and German companies has reduced the fare from \$26 to \$15.

Alexander Weir, a grain merchant of Ayl mer, Ont., has skipped out with about \$5,000 that did not belong to him.

Several more Chicago butter dealers have been arrested for selling butterine without advertising its character.

Toledo is looking for another flood, as the recent rains did not break the ice gorge, and the water in the Maumee is rising. Edenton, North Carolina, was partially de-

stroyed by an incendiary fire last week, started in the business portion of the place. The gross receipts of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad were \$15,140,049 for six months ending Dec. 31, 1880.

The debt of Tennessee is \$20,000,000 princi pal and \$6,500,000 interest. Governor Hawkins' message recommends a compromise. An agent of the Texas Pacific Railroad last

week bought 15,000 acres of land near For Quitman, Texas, paying \$35,000 cash for it. What was known as the Earl gang of burg lars at Syracuse, N. Y. have been sentenced to State prison for terms ranging from 20 to 65 vears.

Secretary Sherman has issued the 101st call for bonds for the sinking fund. The call is for \$25,000,000 of the 5 per cent bonds of the oan of 1881. Four men entered a Santa Fe. N. M., gam-

bling den, last week, quarreled, commenced shooting, and in a few minutes they were all dead on the floor.

J. G. Clark, sent to Europe by the Madison County, N. Y., cheese factories to sell their products, returned last week, and was at once arrested for embezzlement. A nitro-glycerine explosion near Rat-Portage, on the Canada Pacific Railway, occurred age, on the Canada Pacific Railway, occurred a day or two ago, whereby two men were fatally injured and one killed outright.

Fred Bechtolheim, the Austro-Hungarian consul at St. Louis, Me., is charged with em-bezzlement of funds committed to his care for transmission to Europe, and has decamp-

Col. Cash, of Charleston, S. C., who recenty shot Col. Shannon in a duel was indi-ated for the offence. His trial came off last reek and resulted in a disagree ury. It is thought that the legislature of Ten-

nessee will not repudiate the whole State debt, but merely take off about 40 per cent of it. There is nothing like honesty in these little affairs. Senator Matt Carpenter, of Wiscousin, died in Washington last week of Bright's disease. He was a man of national reputation, a great favorite with his brother Senators, and will be

greatly missed. More trouble for Gould and Vanderbilt. The New York State Assembly has instructed the Attorney General to institute a quo warranto against the proposed watering of stock by the telegraph consolidation.

Two small boys were enticed away from Indianapolis by a mulatto and driven toward Richmond, last week. After a vigorous search the boys were found, and the kidnapper arrest-ed. The lads had been unmercifully beaten by the man.

A bill to prevent members of the Pacific railway syndicate from subscribing funds for parliamentary election purposes was defeated in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, Ont., last week. The members of the house don't vant their perquisites cut off.

Judges Drummond and Blodgett, of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, have decided that all barbed wire feneing made in the west is an infringement of the Washburne and Moen patents. It is probable the case will be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Dr. Crosby's society for the prevention of vice in New York, furnishes the names of gambling house proprietors, and Superintendent Walling causes their arrest and examination with the resulted in completely tion promptly. It has resulted in completely breaking up the lottery business in that city. The United States Cable Company has applied for a perpetual injunction to prevent

e consolidation of the telegraph leging a contract with the Atla Company, in the nature of a hich would be impaired by th

MARCH 1, 1881.

on.
The 24-hours go-as-you-please estrian match in New York las on by Thos. M. Buckley, of Browered 118 miles. Thomas Smirovered 98 miles, fainted, and at to live. His father was arresigling him to walk, but the boy imself was responsible.

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The preliminary report upon the tures of the United States shotal value of finished goods for fune 30, 1880, was \$34,410,463 actories, 383; amonnt of capitiersonal) invested, \$18,899,500; reatest number of hands emplime during the year, 34,440; the said in wages, \$9,107,835.

Society at Halifax, N. S., is exc Society at Halifax, N. S., is exigh toned divorce suit. The violn R. Tollemache, son of Earl and grandson of the sixth Earl of the oldest and wealthlest fami and, sues for a divorce on the eruelty and adulte.y. The wif aughter of Hon. Henry Starnes, of the legislative council of Queb Some four years ago a man na Lafayette, Ind., committed

of Lafayette, Ind., committed constructing a guilotine which, with his head under the axe, he His head was cut cor and fell into a box he had prep Now his brother, an Indianap agent, has committed suicide himself. The family is afflicted ary insanity. By a fre at East Liverpool, Ohi he wife of Wm. Sloan, six of th and Wilber Skeels, a brother of were burned to death. Sloan j window with one daughter in h scaped with a broken leg. The ed in the drug store over which and the rapid combustion prescape. The remains of the bod

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A short time ago some of the A short time ago some of the Mr. Cook's church at Toronto, cided to introduce an organ intended the members fought the project and at a meeting the quarrel te fight, during which the anti-orthrown out. One of the members ed the organ project, obtained organ loft a few days ago and po into the instrument in such a ectually ruin it. The monetary crisis of the pa probably ended, as many of the ported to be countermanding withdrawing their bonds. It i

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Mr. Gladstone, the English seriously injured Wednesday and striking his head on the riage. It was feared at first t would result fatally, but he is

A number of people rushed don stock market last week, w of the Wall street trouble, could pick up American se rates, but prices kept up as happened, to their great disa Justin McCarthy last week jection of the coercion bill House of Commons, holding t ment could not expect to pur conspiracies in America by

A cable dispatce of yesterda says a dispatch has been received particulars of a desperate figle Boers and a British force of Boers and a British force of Gen. Colley, at Spitzkop, in w force, besides a naval brigar annihilated. Gen. Colley is at and only 100 of his command Colley had taken a position mountain, on the left of Lain he was attacked by the Boe cluding reinforcements from State, at 7 o'clock Sunday Boers fought with great col Boers fought with great cot up a heavy fire until 2:20 p. carried the British position iterrible slaughter, after bein times. Two companies of mained on the hill hurling Boers, but were unable to res Boers, but were unable to resuous advance. The last desthe British having failed to a of the Boers, the remnant for back to camp, which is being point, momentarily expecting the victors, who, having su-their mettle in the face of troops, are disposed to force This report is confirmed by 6 will return to New Castle, Na

The Tariff and At the late meeting of t Growers' Association Mr.

in the Ohio Farmer, in whi ly advocated the protection industry. It seemed stran said, that with our great of sent protection? An answ by examining the condition

Tariff as it relates to Wool United States," a synopsis o

of Hardin county, read a p

and climate, and general wool-growing, we usually millions of the 250 millions wool necessary to supply With over 50 millions of p sessed less than 41 million missioner Le Duc stated 1879 we imported 230 mill wool-nearly enough to su demand. Why this deficie

niversary of their mar-

an. Among the bills on the 19th was one ap-i,000 for the State Agrid Board of Agriculture, to be used in erecting a seum, library, class room,

erat says that a man con-als wife, sentenced to pay pial for 15 days, failed to so called on the justice, and walked over to jail bably felt that he de

tion at Mason on the 19th shown a number of choice r fruit. The discussion s and treatment of the ap-onsiderable mention was

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Society at Halifax, N. S., is excited over a high toned divorce suit. The wife of Hon. John R. Tollemache, son of Earl Tollemache, and grandson of the sixth Earl of Dysart, one of the oldest and wealthlest families of England, sues for a divorce on the grounds of cruelty and adulte.y. The wife is Elenor, daughter of Hon. Henry Starnes, ex-president of the legislative council of Quebec. A novel attempt to run young boy of this place a few things in a satchel. A brisk wind was blow—
A brisk wind was blow—
The satchel took passage
byrs, and decamped for
the boy concluded not

of the legislative country of accountry of the state of Lafayette, Ind., committed suicide by constructing a guilotine which, while laying with his head under the axe, he could work himself. His head was cut completely off, and fell into a box he had prepared for it. Now his brother, an Indianapolis real estate agent, has committed suicide by shooting himself. The family is afflicted with hereditary insanity. an: A youthful couple Conway, decided to take he event, but funds being husband saw his wife and then took a bee-line foot, expecting to meet journey's end. This is

By a fire at East Liverpool, Ohio, last week, the wife of Wm. Sloan, six of their children, and Wilber Skeels, a brother of Mrs. Slean, were burned to death. Sloan jumped from a window with one daughter in his arms, and escaped with a broken leg. The fire originated in the drug store over which they lived, and the rapid combustion prevented their escape. The remains of the bodies have since been recovered.

been recovered.

The Canadian Government bank returns show the Bank of Montreal to have loaned in the United States \$1,000,000, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$5,500,000, the Bank of Britisu North America, \$6,600,000, and the Merchants' Bank, \$3,945,000. This money is understood to be loaned in New York and chicago. These banks have in the last few days sent further large loans in New York. Money Is loaning there at from three to five per cent.

The monetary crisis of the past week has probably ended, as many of the banks are re-ported to be countermanding their orders withdrawing their bonds. It is thought the fifth section of the funding bill, which reifth section of the randing bill, which required the National banks to present their own particular notes instead of any legal currency, when they wished to withdraw their currency, will be withdrawn. If this is done, the bonds will probably be taken readily by the banks, and everything will be smooth again. We hope nothing further will interfere to prevent the passage of the bill

Foreign.

The International Monetary Congress will meet April 27 next.

The Porte has ordered 30,000,000 catridges The Irish coercion bill was passed in the

House of Commons Friday by a vote of 281 to 36. It is reported that Peru has asked England, France, and Italy to mediate in regard to peace with Chili.

Reinforcements have reached Gen. Colby, and the British troops will probably resume offensive operations against the Boers at

London bankers give it as their opinion that the United States cannot get a 3 per cent bond taken at par. A few weeks will probably convince them of their error.

King Coffee, a colored African, has declared war against Great Britain. He is said to be able to raise 90,000 fighting men. This statement appears rather highly colored.

ment is about to lev Increased duties upon wheat. The measure is meeting with considerable opposition ever from protectionists, who are opposed to taxing articles of food.

Gen. Ney, otherwise known as the Duke de Elehenger, was found dead in a stone quarry near Chatelon, France, with a pistol in his hand. He was the grandson of Gen. Ney, one of Napoleon's Marshalls.

Mr. Gladstone, the English premier, was seriously injured Wednesday last by falling and striking his head on the step of his carriage. It was feared at first that the injury would result fatally, but he is reported to be

A number of people rushed into the London stock market last week, when they heard of the Wall street trouble, thinking they could pick up American securities at low rates, but prices kept up as if nothing had happened, to their great disappointment.

Justin McCarthy last week moved the rejection of the coercion bill in the English House of Commons, holding that the government could not expect to punish plots and conspiracies in America by coercing in Ireland.

A cable dispatce of yesterday from London, says a dispatch has been received there giving particulars of a desperate fight between the Boers and a British force of 650 men under Gen. Colley, at Spitzkop, in which the British force, besides a naval brigade, was almost annihilated. Gen. Colley is among the killed, and only 100 of his command escaped. Gen. Colley had taken a position on the Majola mountain, on the left of Laing's Nek, where he was attacked by the Boers in force, in cluding reinforcements from the Orange Free State, at 7 o'clock Sunday morning. The Boers fought with great courage, and kept up a heavy fire until 2:20 p. m., when they carried the British position by assault, with terrible slaughter, after being repulsed three times. Two companies of Highlanders remained on the hill hurling stones at the Boers, the remnant fought their way back to camp, which is being fortified at every point, momentarily expecting an assault from the victors, who, having successfully tried point, momentarily expecting an assault from the victors, who, having successfully tried their mettle in the face of the disciplined troops, are disposed to force the campaign. This report is confirmed by Gen. Wood, who will return to New Castle, Natal, to-day.

The Tariff and Wool.

At the late meeting of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association Mr. J. C. Stevens, of Hardin county, read a paper on "The Tariff as it relates to Wool Growing in the United States," a synopsis of which we find in the Ohio Farmer, in which he vigorously advocated the protection of this great industry. It seemed strange to some, he said, that with our great diversity of soil and climate, and general adaptation to wool-growing, we usually imported fifty millions of the 250 millions of pounds of wool necessary to supply the demand. With over 50 millions of people, we possessed less than 41 million sheep. Commissioner Le Duc stated to him that in 1879 we imported 230 million pounds of wool-nearly enough to supply the entire demand. Why this deficiency, under present protection? An answer will be found

he consolidation of the telegraph companies, elleging a contract with the Atlantic & Paci-le Company, in the nature of a partnershir, which would be impaired by the consolidawool 12 grown in this country and in countries from which we import. There, we find half-civilized-almost pauper-labor. cheap lands, money worth three per cent... The 24-hours go-as-you-please amateur pedestrian match in New York last week, was won by Thos. M. Buckley, of Brooklin, who overed 118 miles. Thomas Smith, aged 15, covered 98 miles, fainted, and was not expected to live. His father was arrested for compelling him to walk, but the boy says that he himself was responsible. taxes nominal, with perhaps one natural advantage-a climate that relieved the himself was responsible.

The preliminary report upon the silk manufactures of the United States shows that the total value of finished goods for the year end-june 30, 1880, was \$34,410,463; number of factories, 383; amonut of capital (real and personal) invested, \$18,899,500; looms, 8,467; greatest number of hands employed at one time during the year, 34,440; total amount paid in wages, \$9,107,835.

wool-growers from expensive winter preparations. Here we have well-paid labor, money worth eight to ten per cent., with educational, reformatory, religious and charitable institutious, and a higher civiling to support 15 years accepted to the state of the support o zation to support. If we cease to tax, stop educating our children, give labor a starving subsistance, and in short, call a half in our onward and upward progress-we could soon have a surplus of wool for

We do not want to reach this desirable result by such means. It is infinitely bet ter to dignify labor by paying the laborer enough to educate his children and raise them up into useful, intelligent citizens, and thus avoid the disastrous "strikes" so fluences of such a system, generally. This can be done by a proper protective tariff only. With an equitable adjustment of duties upon wool, by the time the public debt is paid, the wool-growers of the United States will be able to rival all com-

Mr. Stevens here briefly reviewed the

etition from abroad.

history of wool tariff regulations in this country, showing that not until the act of 1867 did this interest receive anything like the encouragement it ought to have. Since that time this industry has prospered. What is now needed is assurance that the present rates of duty will be maintained, giving freedom from uncertainty and doubt. As long as the subject of change is agitated, confidence will be lacking and capital will shrink from investment. If the tariff is to be changed at all, it should be increased. Under present protection this interest has extended into the far West and is utilizing the herbage which A short time ago some of the members of Mr. Cook's church at Toronto, Canada, decided to introduce an organ into it. Some of the members fought the project vigorously, and at a meeting the quarrel terminated in a fight, during which the anti-organ men were thrown out. One of the members who opposed the organ project, obtained access to the organ loft a few days ago and poured hot glue into the instrument in such a manner as to effectually ruin it.

West and is utilizing the herbage which was before worthless, and paving the way for the building up of town, cities, manufacturers and home markets. The building up of our wool manufactures has, in turn, not only increased the demand for farm products, but furnishes woolen goods to American consumers from 12 to 50 per cent cheaper than before the enactment of the present tariff measures. Give us their present duty for ten years to come, with protection against disease and dogs, and we will not only have sheep and wool enough for home use, but a surplus for export. Ohio can profitably double her wool production without materially reducing other farm products. Washington county, Pa., has 400,000 sheep. At that rate Texas has an area sufficient to keep three times the number of sheep now in the United States. Our resources are, in

> THE public debt of the United States is \$68 per head; of Spain, \$154; of France, \$136, of England, \$117; of Holland, \$114; of Canada, \$28; of Mexico, \$39; of Switz erland, \$2.

fact, almost unlimited.

Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop Bitters, so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of these Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters, whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation. -Examiner and Chronicle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Parnell has written a letter retracting his advice given to tenants to plough up the lands where eviction is threatened, as he has learned that such acts would be legally punishable by penal servitude.

& Co.,

Importers, Jobbers,

--- AND ---

Retailers of Dry Goods, 2 & 3 OPERA HOUSE BLOCK,

DETROIT, MICH.

We have never sold as many goods in one month as we have this last month. Our closing out sale has been a great success. We know we have done our friends good. We shall continue this sale till our removal. We have many goods left that we are determined to sell this month. A few Furlined Silk Garments, elegant

how these goods wear. This price is less than they can be made for. New Cambrics, Madras Cloths, Ging-hams and French Cotton Dress Goods, will be opened this week.

FRICKETT'S NEW GRAPE BEST RED GRAPE Orcular Tree ::

m1-4t IMPROVED HOWE CALES.

The Best Made. application to BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., Gen. Agts. iame this paper. Chicago, St. Louis, Clevela

FOR SALE

A very desirable grain and stock farm of nearly 500 acres. For particulars address FRED. WELLINGTON, Executor, 7a4-8m Carrollton, Mich, 1a4-6m

by examining the conditions under which \$72 a week. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly examining the conditions under which

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARPETS.

Carpets & Floor Coverings

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

common in Europe, and the degrading in- ORIENTAL RUGS & EMBROIDERIES Furniture Coverings,

> **Curtains and Portieres** SHADES, ETC., ETC.

107 Woodward Ave Nos. 15 & 17 Monroe Avenue, Marcus Stevens' Old Stand,

BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER.



Eight years of practical use has proven the success of the Barnes Wire Check Rower beyond question; it is taking the lead with dealers and among the farmers, who have rendered a unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower:

Use of wire in place of rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes.

The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope The Wire is as easy to handle as a rope. There is no side draft,
It will plant perfectly and more in check,
The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the wire off at the end of the field. It will work on any planter as now made, It is easy to work and to understand,
It is durable in all its parts. Take no other.



Decatur, Ill.

Only single Ring Ever Invented that closes on the Outside of the Nose. HOG RINGER, Rings and Holder
No sharp points in the flesh to cause irritation and soreness, as in case of rings that close with the joints in the flesh, and produce soreness of the nose.

The Champion Hog Holder speaks for itself in the above cuts.

CHAMBEES, BERING & QUINLAN, Bealmaive Manufacturers, Decatur, 111.

Browns' Elliptical King, And Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer. This is the only Single Ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. It overcomes a serious defect in all trickles with the joints together in the flesh, causing it to decay, and to keep the hog's nose sore, and to keep the hog's nose sore.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A NEW & COMPLETE STOCK OF Baldwin's American Hay and Fodder Cutters,

Cornell's Premium and Burrall's Iron Corn Shellers; Curved and

Straight-Knived Hand-Lever Cutters; Lighting and Upright Hay-Knives; American and Hocking Valley Cider Mills; Jersey Apple Grinder and Presser; Bentwood and Thermometer Churns.

Garden Seeds always on hand. Also a Complete line of Garden and SEED CORN. Farming Tools. Send for Circulars and Prices.

121 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

* * *ASK*FOR* * * * PERFECTED BUTTER COLOR ¥USE ¥ONLY ¥THIS ¥THE ¥FIRST ¥ AND ¥THE ¥BEST¥

Whose Are The Best? LANDRETHS'

To all who have occasion to purchase Seeds:

It is manifest that from Good Seeds only can good Vegetables be obtained: yet we see those who exhibit sound sense in most affairs of life, heedlessly purchase seeds of doubtful quality and character. The superior quality LANDRETH'S has been substantiated beyond all question. We therefore invite all who are not already purchasers of Landreths' Seeds to give them a trial. Those remote from Druggists, Grocers and ethers selling our Seeds, can be supplied by us direct at reasonable prices.

Ask your storekeeper for Landreth's Seeds in Original Sealed Packages or drop a Postal Card for prices and catalogue to



**TMy Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed House in America, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seen warranted to be both fresh and true to name: so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will reful the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melion, Marbelhead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true and of the very best strains.

NEW VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mas d28-13t-cow5t-w8t

FARM FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN JACKSON county, Michigan, on the gravel road, nine miles from the city of Jackson and one and a half miles from Rives Junction. A large part of this land was originally timbered with burr oak and hickory. The farm consists of 372 acres, 232 improved, and balance timber. On the place are two apple orchards of best varieties, and a young thrifty peach orchard, some cherry trees and grape vines. There are also two durable springs from which flows quite a brook. Fences are fair, posts and boards, rails and stone wall. House large, but not very valuable. Two granaries, one new 36x30, numerous sheds, but no barn; 85 acres of wheat on the ground. Will sell the whole or any part of the farm; part payment down; balance to suit purchaser. Enquire of M. Dorrill, on the premises, or Alonzo Bennett, Jackson.

Shorthorns For Sale of both sexes. Cows all registered in American Herd Book. Bulls sired by Cambridge Duke 23758

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offer, for the spring trade of 1881, a large assortment of general Nursery Stock, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

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SONG OF THE ICEBERG.

From the frozen heart of the glittering North Exultingly I've burst away! On the ocean tide forever to ride-Ha! ha! who biddeth me stay?

I am not old, for a thousand years Have but brightened my crystal blood; fill my cup with the storm cloud's tears, And gather the snow for food.

Men quake as the lifting folds of storm Uncover my ghastly face; There is woe in the sweep of my giant arm, There is death in my chill embrace

To our ice-barred lands the pigmy race Unbidden essayed to pass-I beckoned my brothers to come apace. And we shivered their fleets like glass!

But here came a youth to our desolate realm, A pale and slender man: With nerve of iron he grasped the helm And laughed at our idle ban!

He fastened his ship in a rock-bound bay-"The ice is around her still!"

Butwe could not hinder his northwest way

The silent shores of the attermost ses With reverent feet he trod-We knew by the glance of his sleepless eye That he was the sent of God

From the frozen heart of the glittering North Exulting I've burst away! On the ocean tide forever to ride-Ha! ha! who biddeth me stay?

I'll wander away to the tropic isles; I'll traverse the realms of noon; Antartic kinsmen are waiting for me-I'll join their revelry soon!

But what is this in this atmosphere! And what is that eye of flame That burns and burns to my very heart And withers my giant frame

I have shivered the lightnings on my breast-I have mocked at the whirlwinds mood-But the sun hath smitten my shining crest, And the ocean drinks my blood!

BABY'S CURL

I found to-day amid some treasured things-Kept long with loving care
Some faded flowers, love notes and broken rings
And—dearest far of all love's offerings— This little curl of hair.

The silent, burning tears fell unrepressed; For the dear curly head My willing fingers have so oft caressed,
Till every childish grief was soothed to rest— In number with my dead.

Never again my eager hands shall stray Amid the clustering hair. Where in the long ago this sweet curl lay-For the dear head is lying far away

Beyond the reach and need of Love's caress. The precious, curly head Can never feel again my warm lips' press, Or know with what a depth of tenderness I hold this silken thread

What wonder that the tears fall thick and fast

For this my darling's ringlet, is the last 'Tis all I have of him. -N. Y. Ledger

TRUE REST.

Sweet is the pleasure itself cannot spoil! Thou that would taste it, still do thy best: Use it, not waste it, else 'tis no rest, Would'st behold beauty near thee, all round Only hath duty such a sight found Rest is not quitting the busy career;

Rest is the fitting of self for the sphere "Tis the brook's motion, clear without strife

Fleeing to ocean after its life. Deeper devosion nowhere hath knelt.

Fuller emotion heart never felt,

'Tis onward, unswerving, and that is true rest

Miscellaneons.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

By the Author of "Rose of the World," "Edged Tools," "King Copheius, or, Ruby North's Lovers," &c.

CHAPTER X .- Continued.

In a few minutes she had pinned the trimmings to Susan's admiration; and then holding the bonnet on one hand, she stood little distance, so that its future wearer might judge of the effect.
"Lor, Miss Lucy, it do look sweet—and

thank you kindly," said simple Susan, bob-bing her village-school curtsey. "It was too much of a flower-garden be fore," returned Miss Lucy, nodding brightly.

"Mind, the ribbon is only pinned on. You had better stitch it before it all comes to "Thank you, miss," said Susan again; and

Lucy, wishing her good night, added that she need not sit up for Miss Ludlow. "I am not a bit sleepy," she explained;
"and you have to be down early in the morn-

Just then there was a modest knock at the kitchen door, and Susan, going to open it, admitted a certain humble retainer of the villa, a poor woman whom Miss Thrale had meen once or twice before about the house, and who came in dropping a meek obeisance

to the young lady. "Good evening, Mrs. Allen," said Lucy in her pretty way. "Sit down; you look tired, and I am going away." As she spoke her eye fell on a bit of black ribbon which the poor creature wore on her weather-beaten bonnet. "I am sorry if you are in trouble,"

she added gently. "Would you mind telling me what is the matter?" At the tone of the girl's voice, more than at the words themselves, poor Mrs. Allen burst iuto a bitter fit of sobs and tears, rocking herself in her chair and uttering many articulate moans and excuses

to explain herself; and then Lucy heard with hing cheeks and wide-open horrified eyes, that she was in mourning for her young st child, who, during her mother's abe from home at her work, had met with a ter rible accident, and been found by her, burnt paet recognition, on her return.

The tears were rolling down Lucy's cheeks.
"Was there no one with him at all?" she

asked faintly.
"No, miss. The lads went out to play, and turned the key on him to keep him from falling down-stairs; but they didn't think to put the matches out of his way. Tommy is but eight himself, miss—my eldest."

"Oh, poor little creature—how awful!"
Lucy sobbed.
"The funeral was to-day, miss," explained
Mrs. Allen, drying her poor reddened eyes
with a corner of her shawl. "I hope there

was no offence in my stopping away?"
"Offence! No, indeed," cried Lucy indig-nantly. "What did it matter? Sit down for a while, Mrs. Allen, and Susan will give you some supper. Do you live far from here?"

"In Primrose Alley, miss; it's at the North End—a goodish step from here." so little to do. Coul
"Well, rest yourself before you go back. I Alley and inquire?"

am very sorry indeed to hear of your trouble

And so Lucy went back to the deserted drawing-room, lonelier than the little servant in her kitchen, since no such angel's visit as she had paid to Susan was likely to disturb her own solitude.

She found a book, and curled herself up on a sofa to read; but somehow Shakespeare slid from her lap; and, clasping her hands behind her head, she sat and stared absently into the fire, now following Ada in fancy to Upper Brunswick Street, and trying to imagine the pleasant family party assembled there, and now reminded in spite of herself of the sickening story she had just been listen-ing to in the kitchen.

"If Heaven would only not let little chil-

dren suffer!" she thought, bewildered. "Big people can take care of themselves; but just think of that poor little fellow, all alone, and with no sense—it seems dreadful! And the world is so uneven somehow. I wish the children that need care and love, and the women and girls who have nothing to fill their hearts with, could be brought together, instead of staying so wide apart that they hardly ever hear of each other. But I am afraid it is of no use to wish. And I can do

Again Lucy's thoughts wandered off to Upper Brunswick Street; it was getting late—they must have finished dinner by now and were back in the drawing-room talk in and listening to music, and laughing together. "It must be pleasant," she sighed involun-arily. "I wish I was there too. It is very

onely here at night." Then some inexorable hand seemed to be the nome inexporate hand seemed to be laid over the eyes of her fancy, shutting out the picture of the pleasant house in Upper Brunswick Street, and lifting itself again to show her poor Mrs. Allan's sorrowful garret

Primrose Alley.
"It is lonelier for her," thought Lucy re morsefully. "She is only a charwoman; but I suppose she feels her loss as much as Shakespeare's Queen Constance, only she would not know how to talk about it like that. I wonder if any one in a very deep grief could talk about it so much? Oh"—a smile trembled on the girl's red lips—"it would be doubting Shakespeare to suggest such a thing! I could never be happy any more with Rosalind and Touchstone in Ar-den Forest, or on the Island with Miranda, if I committed such high treason!"

She took up her book again, and tried to read; but her thoughts seemed to defy the nchanter's wand and escape from his control. "I cannot help tninking of that poor little ortured child," she said, starting up and walking nervously about the room. oh, how I wish that something could be done to prevent any more such cruel acci-Why could not Ada and I do some We have so much time, and so little

A grave frown settled down between Lucy's ves; all manner of half-formed plans here floating through her eager young brain. Time was passing; the old church clock "Why shouldn't we contrive something?"

she repeated. "I will speak to Ada when she comes home." Before long she heard the carriage-wheels grinding over the gravel of the little drive,

and she ran joyfully to open the door for her Miss Ludlow's little lady's-maid was ready to help her to undress as soon as she had paid a visit to her mother's room and had assured herself that she was sleeping tran-quilly. Lucy had, besides, prepared a little surprise in the shape of a small fire in her

Cousin's bed-room, and a touch of frost in the October night air made it very acceptable.

"And now you will tell me all about it, won't you?" Lucy cried eagerly, as she un-fastened the pale abundance of Miss Ludlow's hair and shook it in a loose shower over her blue dressing-gown.
"What shall I tell you?" asked Ada som

what languidly, as she put her little slipper ed feet on the fender. "That Bee Throgmor-ton is to marry young Mr. Ackroyd? That ton is to marry young Mr. Ackroyd? "Is she really?" cried Lucy, with pretty

womanly sympathy.
"I should say so. Of course her people mean that she shall. And I suppose she will, in spite of—"
"In spite of what?" asked Lucy breath-

lessly.
"In spite of any objections she may feel posed to raise Ludlow shrugged her shoulders gently— "that Bee quite sees how fortunate she is."

"Then you like Mr. Ackroyd? Miss Throgmorton seems such a pretty girl; I ope he is nice too."
"He is very rich, and silent, and by no

means bad-looking. And he is at present head over ears in love with her. That is all I have been able to discover from one evening's acquaintance. But it is quite enough,

Ada seemed somewhat out of spirits, and answered her cousin's questions with a kind of reluctance.

"And the Doctor? Did you see him too?"
"He did not put in an appearance." Miss
Ludlow was stifling a yawn as she spoke. "I suppose a doctor's time is never his own and, much to Mrs. Throgmorton's disap-pointment apparently, he had been summoned to Irmingham for a consultation, I be-

Lucy's face fell. "I wish you had seen him," she said, in a disappointed voice. "But of course you will

before long." o doubt!" Miss Ludlow yawn again behind her slim white hand. "Mrs. orton is urging me very much to get Doctor March to see mamma. Indeed they are all very enthusiastic in his praises." "He must be very clever," said Lucy, who

would gladly have set up half the night talking, she was so hungry for sympathy and for living flesh-and-blood interests in her daily life. She did not want to gossip; she only wanted to live, instead of existing as she had done at the convent, and as she was still doing at Barlaston-Regis. It was so hard to get up a very absorbing interest in house-work, and gardening, and the sad little books she read to her aunt for so many hours a day. Lucy was trying very hard to be contented, and had no idea of "missions" or "calls" outside of her home-duties; but her natur was a very warm and earnest one : and not to have brought home with h

friendly airs from the happy world outside the walls of the dull little villa in King's Road which had set all her nerves quivering and her pulses thrilling in some unaccountable way—pleasant echoes of fireside talk, and hints of budding romances, which would bloom for other girls though they might never bloom for her. "I wonder if you will like Doctor March?"

she continued wistfully; dying to make Ad-tell her more, like a child who is listening to a fairy-tale, and as anxious as any child could be to put off the evil hour of going to her lonely little bed-room under the roof.
"If mamma would like him, you mean,

surpose? That remains to be seen. But one thing is certain; I shall not be in the least surprised if I dream about him to-night I have heard of nothing else all the evening George March's position—George March's practice—George March's good temper and ood works-c'en est trop de leur George

"Is his name George? I like it; don' you, Ada? And, if you do dream about him, you are likely to have pleasanter dreams han mine. Mine are sure to be about poor little Joe Allen." And then, in a few eager words, Lucy told

her cousin what she had that evening heard, and poured out her kindly incoherent little plans for the prevention of such horrors in "Can't we think of scmething, Ada ?" she cried, clasping her hands with an unconsci-ous pathos. The days are so long, and I have

o little to do. Couldn't we go to Primrose

"But there is always mamma to think of," said Miss Ludlow gently, "and the danger of infection in such places. It is very ami-able in you to wish to go, dear Lucy; but I am afraid such work is done by people who are accustomed to it."

Lucy sighed.
"We must give Mrs.—the poor woman you speak of—some assistance, of course. But anything else is out of the question, situated as we are. The district-visitor style would be in very bad taste. It always does look so running after the Curate—not that I sus-pect you for one instant of such an inten-

tion, dear Lucy!"
Lucy colored,uttering an eager disclaimor.
"And now," concluded Miss Ludlow, rising with a pretty yawn, "I think we have

"Good night" echoed Lucy a little sadly. Good night, Ada; I wish you pleasant dreams about George March."

CHAPTER XI.

It was late that night before Doctor March returned to Barlaston from the neighboring town of Irmingham, whither he had been ummoned for a consultation-too late to look into the brown room; so he drove straight home, remembering with an involun-tary smile as he passed by Upper Brunswick Street, that he had again failed to meet Miss Ludlow, and that he was sure of a "blowing

up" next day from Mrs. Throgmorton.

"It is droil," he thought, "now persistently the young lady and I seem to have been playing hide-and-seek ever since her arrival! I wonder whether she begins to look upon me as a masculine Mrs. Harris? I am not quite sure that I believe in her existence just yet. By Jove, how cold it is, and how jolly ired I feel?'

Good Mrs. Batters was on the watch fo er master's key in the door, and George's study was a picture of saugness as he went in, the curtains drawn, the fire sparkling, the reading-lamp and table and easy-chair adjusted to a nicety.
"Ah, this looks cosy!" said the you

man kindly, throwing himself into the chair

man kindly, throwing himself into the chair and lighting his cigarette. "Thank you, Batters. I shall enjoy my magazine all the more for being tired out. Don't let a soul come near me if it can be helped!" come near me it it can be neiped:

Even while he was speaking the words a
loud peal from the hall-bell rang through the
quiet house; and Mrs. Batlers, hastening off to see what it could mean, returned; her face full of annoyance, to tell that Mrs. Throg-

morton begged the Doctor to hasten without delay to the Tower House, King's Road.

"Can't be helped!" said George, smothering a sigh and getting tiredly out of his comfortable chair, while the good old house. keeper murmured respectful sympathy for the master's weary limbs and brains; and in a few moments he was out again in the chill starlit square, where the leafless bushes stood sentinel behind the iron railings, and had

tarted on foot for King's Road. The door of the villa was opened to him by Mrs. Throgmorton, who also had been summoned to her friend's bedside; and in a few whispered words she described the heavy fainting-fit from which Mrs. Ludlow had ust recovered, and prepared to take him to the sick-room.

Poor little Lucy was hovering wistfully round the door as they passed in together but at sight of the Doctor she turned and flew up to her own room on the landing above. She had seen only a pair of broad shoulders and a dark close-cropped head but she felt guilty somehow, and did not dare to venture down again. She sat on the edge of her bed, trembling all over, half with vague terror and half with excitewaited to be called if any on should need her service.

The house was very still. With the Doc

had fallen on the fluttering women.
"I am so glad he has come!" thought Lucy, wringing her hands and shivering a little. "Poor aunt Letitia! I am glad he

tor's presence a sense of quietude and relies

And so George March and Ada Ludlov had met at last, though in a very differen manner from what had been hoped and plan ned. For, after all the discussions which had been held that very day on her dress with a view to creating a favorable first im pression on the young man's mind, the young lady was fated to receive him in a simple blue dressing-gown, with all her hair unbound

The fact was naturally lost upon the Doc tor while he was attending his patient; but when, his work in the sick-room being at ar end, he prepared to follow Miss Ludlov down stairs, where she was to hear his fina curiosity. That pale serious girl, whose little figure was nearly smothered in the shower of flaxen hair which from time to time she thrust indifferently behind her ears, and who hung so intently on his words and looks— was this the much-talked-about Miss Lud

"I will drive you home, Doctor," said Mrs Throgmorton, as she sat by the invalid, who was lying, happy and at rest, with her hand clasped in that of her friend. "Let me know when you are ready, and I will come down. There,"—she added inwardly—"that will give them time to become acqu poor Letitia likes me to sit with her.'

The small front drawing-room was empty Ada nut up her hand to turn it on out failed to reach the chandelier.

"Let me," said George kindly, moved to pity by her frailness, and by the quiet words of thanks she uttered. "I am afraid you are not very fit for such anxiety as you have been enduring to-night," he added. "Don't let me have two patients to-morrow, Miss Ludlow, instead of one."

"Oh, I am always pale!" returned Ada, with gentle indifference, as George followed her to the fire and stood with his back to the mantelpiece. "And now, Doctor March"— she fixed her large calm eyes steadily on his face-"pray tell me the truth about mamma," A little professional talk followed, which George made as brief and encouraging as possible.

When Miss Ludlow had heard him to the end, and had begged him to repeat the assurance that her mother's condition need cause her no especial alarm, she seemed to find time at last to look at George March as if he were a man and not merely a doctor-with a girl's and not merely an anxious daughter's

They were still standing on the hearthrug together, and Ada, hearing so favorable statement, let the pale lines of her face relax at last into a smile, and held out her hand with a graceful impulse to thank the Doctor m anxiety. And then she seemed to notice for the first time what manner of man this George March was of whom

she had heard so much. The strong plain face, lit up by its white teeth and by the cool dark eyes that met her gaze so steadily, the quiet distinction of this provincial Doctor's entire appearance—none of this was lost on Miss Ludiow; and her lips parted slowly with an unmistakable expres-

sion of pleased surprise, as who should sav "I did not think you would be half so nice!" Doctor March on his side was equally interested in this strange young lady with whose name his ears had been ringing for some weeks; and, feeling perhaps that his night's rest was already irretrievably broken, or being unwilling to take Mrs. Throgmorton away from his patient, who appeared to cling so fondly to her old friend, he threw himself into an easy-chair opposite te Ada's on the hearthrug, and began so chat with her

Miss Ludlow never said very much; but she had a little manner of pausing before she answered, as though impressed by, and desirous of weighing, what her companion had said, together with a variety of calm gestures while listening, which were more flattering than most people's words.

She was busy as usual with a piece of work, which she had instinctively taken up when she saw that the Doctor was in no hurry to be gone; and these pauses became doubly eloquent when the work was allowed to sink on her lap, and her eyes were raised for a few moments from the group of cyclamen which were growing under her skilful fingers on a black satin ground, and rested inquiringly on her companion's face. And she succeed ly. ed in making George talk about himself, though he wondered to find himself doing it, and about his life in Barlaston, expressing some well-bred surprise at the fact of his having settled there so contentedly after years of study in Paris and London, which,

to his entering upon Doctor Featherstone's practice. much vivacity or variety of outline in coun-try life," the young man admitted, smiling. 'But my happiness has always seemed independent of my surroundings. I am afraid, though, that you, Miss Ludlow, being young-er and a woman, may at first feel a little op-pressed in dear old Barlaston, where every-body knows everybody else's business and

as she understood, had been the the prologue

feel justified in using the knowledge freely."
"But you are happy here?" Miss Ludlow asked, with the faintest little emphasis on the pronoun which raised Doctor March above he general Barlaston level. "Miss Throg norton has told me very often that they con

"Yes," George returned; "that proves how the provincial influences have been at work upon me. I suppose I ought to be ambitious of a London reputation; but I like this old town. I am always finding something fresh here to interest me and to attach me to the here to interest me and to attach me to the

"But no doubt the tide of events will one day carry you up to the big city in spite of yourself, as it carries gradually all the promise and talent of the provinces, it seems to

"I think not. I have made so very many kind friends here, for one thing. I certainly look upon Barlaston as my home for many years to come. I have taken root here, it fact; and, in tearing myself away, I should leave the best that is in me behind, I am Then came one of Miss Ludlow's little

Then came one of Miss Luddow's little pauses, half admiring, half doubtful. "Is it quite wise to have come to such a decision already," she asked gently—"at your age, and with your genius? ways telling me of your reputation here, Doctor March; and indeed, if my questions appear a little indiscreet, when we have known each other only for a few minutes, you must blame Bee—and Mrs. Throgmorton, of course-not me. She-I mean they have spoken of you so constantly that I feel it alnost absurd to be at all forma! in talking to most assure to be at an format in tailing wo you, though?"—with a half-smile and down-dropped eye-lids—"you must be allowed, I admit, to consider me as a stranger."

"You don't know how obstinately we lov our neighbors as ourselves down here,' George returned, laughing. "No one is George returned, laughing. "No one is a stranger in Barlaston after a week. And you just remember that, if Mrs. Throgmorto has spoken of me to you, I also have been hearing a good deal about her new friend from Miss Bee." Miss Ludlow looked up brightly from her

work, and George was surprised to see how her smile lit up her calm face. *Bee is charming!" she cried warmly. "I am afraid I envy you a little bit, Doctor March, for having the first place in her regard! I can never be anything more than second now; and I have formed the sincerest

iking for her. "Every one loves Bee," agreed the young man heartily.
"And—especially one person?" hazarded

Ada gently. "If I am treading on forbidden ground, Doctor March, you must warn me "Oh, no !' George laughed good-humored-

"I think it hardly can be called a secret any longer."
Miss Ludlow raised her eyes again and fixed them on the Doctor's face with anothe

pretty smile.
"Perhaps Bee herself is the only who is unaware of it?" she said. "Poor Romeo had rather an absent-minded Julie last night. I may be fanciful, but it seemed to me that she played all her prettiest music o some one who was not in the room—in the

esh, at least !" answered kindly, "She hardly knows or cares to know her feelings, I suppose," "Y-e-a," assented the young lady rather doubtfully; and a little silence fell on the

Then Mrs. Throgmorton came in, announc-ing that Mrs. Ludlow had fallen asleep, and that it was time for them all to follo

The Doctor pressed Miss Ludlow's hand very cordially as he rose to go. It seemed as if their little talk all to themselves at such in unconventional hour, and even the graceul disorder of Ada's appearance, had mad them more familiar than a dozen ordinary neetings could possibly have done.

Mary Throgmorton observed the rapid adance towards intimacy that had bee luring her absence, and she rejoiced inwardly. "I will come and sit with your mother to norrow, my love," she said, as Ada went [to the door with them herself in order to clo it noisely. "Bee must take you for a good walk if it is fine. Go in and out of the cold." she added from the carriage window, as the wind blew Ada's long fair hair across the girl's own face and against Doctor March's ips with a faint scent of violets. "And mind you let Miss Thrale take her share of watching to-night. You are looking completely worn out."

"Oh, poor Lucy is asleep by this time!" sturned Ada gently. "It would be a pity to disturb her.'

"Good night, Miss Ludlow," said the Doctor. "I shall see you early to-morrow;" and he held out his hand for the second time. Then, remembering, he drew it back laughing at himself. But Ada laughed too, and frankly extended her own, and the action was like a seal on

the young man's unwritten bond of friend-"Now isn't she a charming girl?" cried Mrs. Throgmorton, when the door of the villa had closed on the slender wind-blown figure, and the carriage was bowling swiftly along the frost-bound solitude of King's Road, the windows of which were all asleep and glimmering darkly in the faint light of

"Indeed I think she is," responded George armly; "and I am very sorry for her." Mary Throgmorton remembered what pity vas akin to, and again she was full of inward

rejoicing.
"It is a sad come down for her, poor girl," she said kindly. "But you will admit that she bears it wonderfully well." "I was thinking about her mother," re turned George soberly. "Mrs. Ludlow i very delicate indeed, I am afraid."

When Ada returned to the drawing-room she put her embroidery neatly away in its little satin-lined basket, and rolled the chairs back into their places with the orderly in stinct that was natural to her.

Lucy, coming creeping down stairs in her little slippers, and looking very blue and cold from her vigil under the roof, found her cousin standing on the hearthrug lost in thought, and with her arms folded across her posom like a small flaxen-haired Napoleon, "What does he say?" the child asked, in a nervous whisper as she knelt down by the fire to warm her starved fingers. "Will aunt Letitia get better? Can I do anything to nelp you, Ada, to night?"

Miss Ludlow started, sighing wearily, and assing her hand across her eyes. "Mamma is better," she said gently; "but shall sit up with her to-night. "No, indeed," protested Lucy earnestly; "you are tired enough already. I will stay with aunt Letitia. I will doze in the arm- kets, believing it to be unfit for use and chair by the fire, and call you if she wakes. Please, Ada! She won't mind having me for

"I do not like," began Ada, with reluctance: but Lucy silenced her with a kiss. "That is settled," she said, nodding bright-"She is asleep now-I peeped in as I ne down. Susan is bringing you a cup of hot bouillon; you know you always like in their manufacture. Verdigris is used in that when you are tired." And indeed Susan entered at that moment.

little white tray in her hands, and her eyes "Thank you, Susan," said Miss Ludlow gently. "I am sorry you have been kept up so late. I think you may go to bed now. Good night. We shall not want you any

"Good night, miss." Susan was already half-way up the first flight of stairs when Ada begged her cousin "Susan," she said then, "if my mother should require help again during the night

—I hope she will not, but it is as well to be

Susan declared stoutly that she would not be afraid. "And could you find your way to house? He lives in Beaudesert Gardens, In what part of the town is that?"

very well, having lived for a year with a lady in Queen's Crescent. "And Queen's Crescent is near Beaudeser Gardens? "Yes, miss; it's one of them streets as runs

Sosan explained that she knew the sonare

out to the square." "I see. But I hope I shall not have to call you up at all. Good night again."

"Well, you have seen Doctor March at last!" said Lucy, as the cousins prepared to go up stairs. "Is he like what you expected him to be?"

and alraid I had not formed any precise idea of what I expected him to be," returned Ada rather wearily. "He looks like a gentleman, and is decidedly plain. Are you disappointed?"—smiling at Lucy's change "No, no, of course not," Lucy answered,

"I am afraid I had not formed any precise

coloring. What can it matter to me? Only "Only what?" "I was thinking that perhaps that is the

reason why Bee Throgmorton and he have never fallen in love." "Was that absolutely necessary? "I suppose not necessary; but it wou

have been so nice. They are all very fond of him you say, Ada, and——"
"You forget Mr. Ackroyd," Miss Ludlow said, with a smile. "Have not I told you that Bee is to marry him ?" "Whether she cares for him or not?" cried

Lucy, horror-stricken.
"Oh, no doubt she does, or will care for him! And money is not to be despised out eide of a convent, mademoiselle la nonnette! "But Bee will have money of her own,"
"But Bee will have money of her own,"
"What does she

persisted Lucy wistfully. "What does she want with any more? And doctors often become rich. A slight swift change crossed Miss Ludlow's calm face—a change that disappeared

as swiftly as it came,
"Yes," she said thoughtfully. "I suppose
Bee will have quite a considerable dot. Sh would be a very nice match for Doctor March, I should sav. And her sisterly re-gard for him is really of the warmest order!"
"Then you think he does not care for her?" "Perhaps he has never thought about it. Perhaps it would be a kindly act on the part

of some discreet friend to open his eyes to the golden opportunity he is letting slip. Such a one would really deserve the thanks of all the marriageable maidens in Barlas-"Oh, why?" asked Lucy puzzled.
"Why? Would not the great prize be once more open to competition if Bee Thrognorton marries the Doctor ?"

"The great prize? I am awfully stupid, "It is a shame to puzzle you, you little goose!" exclaimed Miss Ludlow, kissing her cousin on the forehead and breaking into a light laugh. "And I am only talking non-I am so relieved to know that mam-

ma is better! (To be Continued.)

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Coming Report of the Committee on Epidemic Diseases - Startling State ments of Chemists.

The Committee on Epidemic Diseases in the House will report favorably the bill authorizing a Commission of three experts to inquire into the adulteration of food in the as Boers. The war cloud constantly hung United States. Some of the reports of chemists which accompany the report of the Committee present a fearful state of things, and are calculated to prevent careful people from eating anything except corn-bread and eggs. A Chicago chemist writes:

"At the request of a highly respectable citizen of Chicago I have examined fourteen brands of sugar bought, as I under stood, in this city, some granulated, some white, some colored, some coarse and some fine. I tested them thoroughly for impurities. In twelve of the samples I found tin in the form of a chloride, an active poison. The other constituents I can furnish if you desire. I have examined several syrups, made essentially and entirely of glucose, and found in them chlorides of tin, calcium, iron, and magnesia, and in quantities which made them very poisonous. In one case a whole neighborhood was poisoned, and I was told of one death. I have in several cases found sugar of lead in vinegar. I use no vinegar myself. I ook with suspicion upon our vinegar. I use fruit acid in place of it,-lemon juice, etc. I never eat pickles. I have found in various cases they were poisoned with lead and copper. I have tested to some extent the cheap tinware sold in our markets, and have no hesitation in saying that there is great danger in using fruits, vegetables, meats, or fish put up in tin cans of any kind. They are liable to contain lead and tin, both active poisons. Terra alba
The country became prosperous. The homesteads were numerous. But the clouds is largely used in cream of tartar, confectionery, and pretty universally for adulteration. I have found in many baking powders alum instead of cream of tartar, a thing dangerous and injurious in any case. I should say that I have come to expect adulteration and to fear dangerous adulteration in almost every article of the grocery kind. I have had large experience in the analysis of colored poisonous articles of clothing, being employed by one of the largest dry goods firms in this city; I examined, I think, sixteen samples, and nearly all of them were poisonous. I have also analyzed for other parties. In one case, a child nearly died from wearing colored stockings. I would like to add that I have analyzed numerous samples of cosmetics and powders used on the face

Another chemist writes: "First-I have entirely abandoned the

and hair."

use of vinegar generally sold in our mar-

dangerous. I know that sulphuric acid is largely used in its manufacture.

"Second-I never use the pickles generally sold in our market. I think the yellow pickles are quite as dangerous as the green. I know that lead is largely used making the green.

"Third-I have examined a large number of specimens of oleomargarine, and have found in them organic substances in the form of muscular and connective tissues. various fungi and living organisms which have resisted the action of boiling acetic acid; also eggs resembling those of the tapeworm. I have them preserved to show to any one who desires to see them. The French patent under which oleomargarine is made requires the use of the stomach of pigs or sheep. This is probabprepared-would you be afraid to go for the ly the way the eggs get in. I have specimens of lean meat taken from oleomargarine. There can be no question that immense amounts of oleomargarine are sold and used as pure butter. I regard it as a dangerous article, and would on no account permit its use in my family.

"Fourth-Enormous amounts of the meats of diseased animals are sold in Chicago. I have made a large number of ex-

aminations. "Fifth-I have been informed of several eases of poisoning in this city from the use of canned meats. I do not dare to use the syrups, commonly sold in our markets, and use but little sugar, as I believe them nearly all adulterated. In regard to glucose I am informed and believe that seveneights of all the sugar sold in Chicago is made of or adulterated with glucose. As now manufactured and used, I know that nany of our eminent physicians believe it dangerous and productive of diseases of the kidneys. The manufacture of glucose in this country is now enormous, and arge factories are being built to increase ts manufacture.'

Another eminent chemist reports adulerations as follows:

"Bread, with alum and sulphate of copper; yeast, with alum; baking-powder, with alum, terra alba, plaster of Paris, whiting, and kaolin; milk, with a variety of articles: cheese, with potatoes, beans, oleomargarine, vermilion red chalk, sulphate of copper, arsenic, and corrosive sublimate; lard, with boiled starch, alum, and quicklime; confectionary, with chro mate of lead, red lead, vermilion, prussian blue, copper and arsenic; pickles, with sulphuric acid and verdigris; mustard, with yellow ochre and chromate of lead; inegar, with sulphuric acid, arsenic, and corrosive sublimate; coffee, with roasted acorns, spent tan bark, logwood, mahogany, sawdust, and burned liver of horses; teas, with a great variety of articles.'

England and the Boers.

Great Britain's last oppressive move in South Africa is exciting the indignation of the civilized world. The oppression is not the playful shooting of a Zulu chief to make Christian of him; it is shooting a Christian a Christian of him; it is shooting a Christian to make him a savage. The Boers, one of the most peaceable and industrious people of the world, too prosperous in their peace, too quiet in their religion, are oppressed and declared insurgents because they do not bow meekly to the yoke. The history of the Boers is interesting. It tells of triumph over obstacles almost insurmountable, and of a simple religious faith, founded on an unos-

About 200 years ago four ships sailed from Holland, carrying to Cape Colony, the most southern point in Africa, then settled iled by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. These vessels contained about 150 men, wo men and children. Among these were names that had figured conspicuously in France. These people took to the colony no ambitious designs, and within fifty years the French language had died away, the second and third generations had intermarried with the Dutch, and the all conquering mother tongue had had its triumph. The over them, and though not innately belligerent, yet when aroused they fought with ination that hurled death and de-

struction into the ranks of the enemy.

Colony that has produced great results.

In the year 1835-6 there began a move

ment among the inhabitants of the Cape

was the emigration of a large number of Dutch farmers over the then recognized boundary of British dominion into that vast tract of land spreading north from the Orange River into regions unexplored. With lumbering wagons they marched to-ward their land of Canaan. Two years passed and found the train still slowly moving. Hardships had reduced the number of people and cattle, but the attack of lions and of fierce tribes did not for a moment waver the determination of the emigrants On they moved, ever buoyed by the hope of, reward. Finally, from the crest of a hill, with rapture they saw stretched out before them the beautiful land, their agricultural goal. On the hill top the snows of winter lay, and the chill blast swept with fierce breath, but below in the valley, birds sang. green leaves waved and green grass carpeted the soil. Imagine that band of suffering people that had traveled for years in search of a home. See them stand, and with swelle ing breasts offer up silent prayers for thy bounteous kin lness of Him in whom the-had never failed to trust. But the emigrants were not to obtain this fair land with. out a desperate struggle. Their leader, Pieter Retief, and seventy of his best men, Their leader, were treacherously slain at the King's Krall-whither they had gone to arrange the ces sion of the country. Months of conflict followed. Zulus swept upon the Boers, and the Boers, in turn, went into Zululand. Finally the Dutch, by a mighty effort, broke the Zulu power. Three years passed and the Republic of Natalia was established Three years passed and gathered and the storm burst. In the year 1842 a body of regular troops appeared at Port Natal and took possession in the Queen's name. The Boers arose, flew to arms and besieged the troops. More troops came, and the Boers finding themselves beaten, turned, took their flocks and se their faces toward the wilderness again. The misery of their second exodus was indescribable. They again settled. But even here they were not to be left alone. In 1848 another proclamation appeared declaring the land to be British territory. Then the Boers became desperate. They had fled from the old home to Natal, and from Natal to the wilderness. In 1849 they rose in insnrrection. It was a wild, hopeless attempt And now, to-day, these poor people are being oppressed. Not satisfied with the hardships d privations of years and years, the British lion still pursues, and with his mon-strous paw strikes death and devastation. No wonder that the Orange Free States are appealing to arms. This State is not inabited by savages. It is inhabited by a

our Centennial Exposition. The attempt to punish these people as rebels, is unbecoming a great nation. It is a cruelty upon which no Christian country can look with out a shudder

The Cause of Beauty in Women and Rug.

The Cornhill Magazine, discussing th

eason why physical beauty is prevalent in

peeresses actresses, or wealthy bougeoise through an immense number of generations," and deduces from this fact, that "av. erage personal beauty everywhere corresponds to the average general love for beautv in the abstact." This is undoubtedly true. with the addition that æsthetic taste is the result chiefly of education. Hence it is that the prevailing beauty of American women is remarked by every traveler who comes from beyond the Atlantic. Hereditary forms and features certainly, in the main, are transmit ted from generation to generation, but they must be refined by social and mental education, or else the coarse and the sensual will become the rule, even among the titled class es of England. In that kingdom, beauty in he exception, not the rule, as the repulsive igliness of the lower human strata proves, nd this is the fact because those strata re main in dense ignorance, The common school system is at the bottom of American beauty. An American girl has the advantages of good school education and o average musical training, and although les robust than her British sisters, is more spir ituelle and refined in skin, color and carriage There can be no doubt that the love of the beautiful, a resultant of education beam through the face and adds grace to the per son, for it is the province of love to do thi in women just as the love of wisdom in men makes them rugged. The late Adelaide Neilson was unquestionably kept beautiful by playing the loveliest of all the characters of Shakespeare. The simulation begat sim-ilarity. On the other hand, the face of Thomas Carlyle, just deceased, was rugged and severe. In Neilson's case, beauty streamed from her face because her thoughts, de-rived from and in sympathy with the Shakes-pearean model, flowed from within to without. In Carlyle's case, his face was rugged because his thoughts flowed from without to within. It is utterly impossible for a very great thinker to be facially handsome, and Sir Robert Peel is cited as an example to the contrary, we say he was a rare excep-tion. Our Webster, Clay and Calhoun were not Apollos, although striking in features and and form. Women cultivate the affections, and hence their loveliness, provided they are educated in a taste for beauty; men cul ivate the mind, and, however great their acquirements, the inward flow of the will sooner or later overwhelm every particle of facial beauty which they might have inherited from a lovely mother. The truth is, and few people ever think of it, there is tendency in men to leave the likeness of their mothers and gravitate toward the like ness of their fathers, and that is the surest proof of legitimacy. To sum up, physical beauty, while a heredity of inter-marriage as the Cornhill argues, is refined, heightened and in every way enhanced by a cultivation of the finest affections and intellectual graces, such as the female heart and mind can bear. Such a woman will be attractive when her locks are silvered, for an inward artist molds her features and makes them a glass through which the emotions are as visible as brilliant colors through a transparent vase

The Fuel of the Future. The Nautical Gazette makes the following announcement in regard to the use of petroleum as fuel: We shall soon be able to announce a wonderful stride in the mechanical appliances for using liquid fuel for generating steam in both marine and and boiler. The matter is in the hands of pratical men, who will soon demonstrate hat they can make from twenty-eight to thirty gallons of crude petroleum, costing 85 to 90 cents, do the work of a ton of coal, costing from \$4 to \$4 25, and without dirt or smoke, and when, as in the case of a large steamer carrying from 40 to 50 men in the fire room, one man each will be abundantly able to keep up uniform pressure of steam at all times. Liquid fuel is the intervening step between coal and electricity, which will in due season furnish motion for the world. But until we arrive at a thorough knowledge of this subject, and of motive power, liquid fuel will have had its day and generation, wiping out the last remnant of barbarism, coal. The fireman of the future can wear broadcloth in the fire room, while the coal passer will have laid down his 'shovel and hoe" to become one of the memories of the past. This condition of

things is near at hand.

A FIVE THOUSAND-DOLLAR BEARD.-A novel case was that of Cox against Eayres, ecently heard before the Supreme Court, at Rutland. Cox was convicted of an offense under the liquor law, and sentenced o pay a fine in twenty-four hours or be committed to the House of Correction, and was placed in the custody of the sheriff for safe-keeping during the twenty-four hours. The sheriff took him to the House of Correction and left him. The superintendent, Eavres, explained to him that by waiving the twenty-four hour privilege and being committed at once he would save costs. Cox agreed to be committed at once. Under the rules of the institution, his beard, a very heavy one, worn for fifteen years, was removed. Cox protested, but without avail. From this shaving a sore throat resulted which endangered Cox's life. He sued the superintendent for \$5,000. At the trial last fall, Judge Ross told the jury that Cox had a right to waive the twentyfour hour privilege, and the jury found for the defendent. The Supreme Court has reversed this decision, Judge Pierpont holding that the law committed the prisoner from a certain time to a certain time. and that neither he nor any other power could commit him before, and that any one shaving him without his consent before that time was liable, and sent the case back for new trial. The result will doubtless be a heavy verdict, as the proof of the damage is clear. - Burlington, Vt., Free

Georgia proposes to go into a new industry-the cultivation of cork trees. Experiments recently made with acorns procured from Spain have been satisfactory and the Macon Telegraph says: "There are some well-grown and very interesting specimens of the cork tree at Milledgeville. with bark thick enough for use. The condition of the trees demonstrates that recognized people and one who, it will be remembered, made a creditable display at Georgia."

Where we lifted our eyelids on the sple the aristocratic ranks of Great Britain, argues rom the milk-white breast that warmed that it is due to the "constant selection of the clinging arms that bore. the most beautiful women of all classes where the dear eyes glistened o'er us that there is no friend like the friend who ha our morning days!

Fame is the scentless flower, with gaudy gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose, with

MARCH 1, 1881.

when the buds of April bloss

NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIM

ere is no time like the old time, when yo

The garden's brightest glories by summer spring-time sung!

But, oh! the sweet, sweet violets, the flow

here is no place like the old place where

opened first!

there is no love like the old love that w hough our leaves are falling, falling, an fading side by side; here are blossoms all around us with the

the dawn,

And we live in borrowed sunshine when of day is gone. re are no times like the old times-ti ere is no place like the old place—keep

are no friends like the old frie Heavens prolong their lives! here are no loves like the old loves—God loving wives.

Railroad and Frontier Ling The fact that every business has ticular lingo, which is a dead lang people of other professions, wa nore clearly shown than in the fe article by Bill Nye in the Denver One night about half after t judge, I heard somebody step alon indow of my boudoir. Hearing me of night I reckoned that so crooked was going on, so I slid ou and got my Great Blood Search Liver Purifier, with the new style fire and cartridge ejector, and slid window, calculating to shove a to whoever it might be that was I

about my claim. I looked out so as to get a good where I wanted to sink on him, I thought before I mangled him him if he had any choice abou part of his vitals he wanted to pre sings out to him: "Look out below there, pard, o call the meeting to order in a

I'll have to mutilate you! Just about where you'd like to have wound, and be spy about it, too I've got my brief costume on, evening air is chill!" He didn't understand me appar

Just throw up your hands if y

and make the hailing sign of di

gurgling laugh welled up from and the party sings back: "Hullo, Fatty, is it you? Ju to see if you'd fired up yet. You was to come around and flag you even was out. Well, I've been the old man's to see what's on the Three is two hours late and four ed on time. There's two sevens two sections of nine. Skinny'll first seven and Shorty'll pull her It's you and me for second se Limber Jim on front end and F hold down the caboose. First wrong side up in a washout th Ogallala, and old What's-hisruns 258 got his crown sheet cav escoped his headlight into the rusalem. You know the little S used to run extra for Old Hotbo emigrant for a while? Well, he' 258 and he's under three flats an oil tank, with a brake beam coupler and his system is mo relaxed. He's gone to the sw quently too. Rest of the boys a less demoralized and sidetrack pairs. Now, you don't want

man'll give you a time check and tal Grand Bounce, You hear t Then I slowly uncorked the Purifier, and, moving to the where the silvery moonbeams up my dazzling outlines, I said "Pardner, I am pleased and have met you. I don't know th busted thing you have said that's my misfortune. I am a p and my home is the digestive a

the earth, but for professional

around much, for if you don't le

six bits and go out on the trac

the chin you certainly take the also take the cake basket and pie there is on the dump. I Woodtic Williams. I discovere ish Hornet up on Slippery Ell proud to know you. Keep rig ting more familiar with your bye-and-bye, when nobody can you, you will be promoted and and will at last be a sleeping ca and revel in the biggest ments wide shoreless sea of intellect tion that the world ever saw

Then I took the pillow-shar the pulverized crackers off the feet and went to bed in a la

By a large Majorit

Three months ago, when two the leading citizens of Gunniso onvention on a street corner seven or eight Michigan mer crowd. When Col. Parker following resolution it was a M who supported it:
Resolved, That a committee appointed to wait upon Calaba of Deadwood, and inform him t rise to-morrow morning this cr a corpse for our new graveyard The committee of five went Samuel and deliver their mess

on a bench at the door of hie si gun across his knees and a pipe and he preserved silence while of the committee read the resol "That means me, does it?"

"They don't like my style o ooting, ch?"
"That's what they kick on."
"Well, I won't go! You he

were young,

Exposition. The attempt to ple as rebels, is unbecomion. It is a cruelty upon an country can look with.

eauty in Women and Rug.

inks of Great Britain, argues

the "constant selection of

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es, or wealthy bougeoise.

nense number of genera-

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This is undoubtedly true,

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cation. Hence it is that

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, in the main, are transmit-

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in skin, color and carriage.

tant of education beams and adds grace to the perrovince of love to do this the love of wisdom in men

ged. The late Adelaide estionably kept beautiful

reliest of all the characters

The simulation begat sim-other hand, the face of just deceased, was rugged

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because her thoughts, de-

sympathy with the Shakes-

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case, his face was rugged

its flowed from without to

rly impossible for a very e facially handsome, and

is cited as an example to

say he was a rare excep-r, Clay and Calhoun were gh striking in features and

n cultivate the affections,

oveliness, provided they aste for beauty; men cul-

nd, however great their inward flow of thought

overwhelm every partic-which they might have

vely mother. The truth ever think of it, there is

to leave the likeness of gravitate toward the like-

, and that is the surest

To sum up, physical

edity of inter-marriage as is refined, heightened and

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and intellectual graces, heart and mind can bear.

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-DOLLAR BEARD. -A

f Cox against Enyres,

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of the Future.

MARCH 1, 1881.

ant oh! the sweet, sweet violets, the flowers that opened first! is no place like the old place where you and Magazine, discussing th ical beauty is prevalent in

spring-time sung!

I were born, we lifted our eyelids on the splendors o the morn! the milk-white breast that warmed us, from

the buds of April blossomed and birds

the clinging arms that bore. the dear eyes glistened o'er us that will look on us no more. is no friend like the friend who has shared

our morning days! eting like his welcome, no homage like his

is the scentless flower, with gaudy crown of friendship is the breathing rose, with sweets in

every fold. is no love like the old love that we cour

in our pride; our leaves are falling, falling, and we fading side by side;

blossoms all around us with the colors the dawn,
we live in borrowed sunshine when the light

ere are no times like the old times-they shall never be forgot! dear old spot! are no friends like the old friends-may

wer human strata proves, et because those strata reignorance, The common at the bottom of American Heavens prolong their lives! erican girl has the ad-school education and of loving wives.

Railroad and Frontier Lingo.

The fact that every business has its particular lingo, which is a dead language to people of other professions, was never more clearly shown than in the following article by Bill Nye in the Denver Tribune. One night about half after twelve, I judge, I heard somebody step along to the window of my boudoir. Hearing it that time of night I reckoned that something crooked was going on, so I slid out of bed and got my Great Blood Searcher and Liver Purifier, with the new style of center fire and cartridge ejector, and slid up to the window, calculating to shove a tonic into whoever it might be that was picnicing about my claim.

I looked out so as to get a good idea of where I wanted to sink on him, and then I thought before I mangled him I'd ask him if he had any choice about which part of his vitals he wanted to preserve, so sings out to him:

"Look out below there, pard, I'm going to call the meeting to order in a minute. Just throw up your hands if you please and make the hailing sign of distress, or I'll have to mutilate you! Just show me about where you'd like to have the fata wound, and be spy about it, too, because I've got my brief costume on, and the evening air is chill!"

He didn't understand me apparently for a gurgling laugh welled up from below, and the party sings back:

"Hullo, Fatty, is it you? Just lookin'

to see if you'd fired up yet. You know I was to come around and flag you if second seven was out. Well, I've been down to the old man's to see what's on the board. Three is two hours late and four is reported on time. There's two sevens out and two sections of nine. Skinny'll take out first seven and Shortv'll pull her with 102. It's you and me for second seven, with Limber Jim on front end and Frenchy to rusalem. You know the little Swede that used to run extra for Old Hotbox on the emigrant for a while? Well, he's firing on 258 and he's under three flats and a coa!oil tank, with a brake beam across his coupler and his system is more or less relaxed. He's gone to the sweet subscpairs. Now, you don't want to monkey wife. around much, for if you don't loom up like six bits and go out on the track, the old man'll give you a time check and the Oriental Grand Bounce, You hear the mellow trill of my bazoo."

Then I slowly uncorked the Great Blood Purifier, and, moving to the footlights where the silvery moonbeams could touch up my dazzling outlines, I said:

"Pardner, I am pleased and gratified to have met you. I don't know the first ding busted thing you have said to me, but that's my misfortune. I am a plain miner, and my home is the digestive apparatus of the chin you certainly take the cake. You also take the cake basket and what cold pie there is on the dump. My name is Woodtic Williams. I discovered the Feverish Hornet up on Slippery Ellum. I am proud to know you. Keep right on getting more familiar with your profession bye-and-bye, when nobody can understand you, you will be promoted and respected and will at last be a sleeping car conductor and revel in the biggest mental calm and wide shoreless sea of intellectual stagna-

Then I took the pillow-sham and wiped

By a large Majority.

Three months ago, when two hundred of the leading citizens of Gunnison City met in onvention on a street corner, there were seven or eight Michigan men among the crowd. When Col. Parker presented the following resolution it was a Michigan man

who supported it:
Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to wait upon Calabash Sam, late of Deadwood, and inform him that after sunrise to-morrow morning this crowd will open fire on him with the intention of furnishing

The committee of five went out to find Samuel and deliver their message. He sat on a bench at the door of his shanty, a shotgun across his knees and a pipe in his mouth, and he preserved silence while the chairman of the committee read the resolution, then he

"That means me, does it?"

"They don't like my style of carving and shooting, eh?"
"That's what they kick on."

Well, I won't go! You haven't got 'nuff just \$8,000.

NO TIME LIKE THE OLD TIME. men in the whole valley to drive Calabash e is no time like the old time, when you and

Sam a rod! Return to the convention and report that I'm here for the season."

"I forgot to menshun," continued the chairman in a careless voice as he leaned on his gun—"I forgot to menshun that the convenshun has adjourned. This committee thus The garden's brightest glories by summer sun are inds itself in an embarrassing situation, and it sees only one way out of it. Onless you agree to pick up and travel this committee will feel called upon to-to-

"To begin shooting, you mean?" Exactly, Samuel, exactly. You may have already observed that two of the committee have got the drop on you?"

"Corpses which are riddled with buckshot have a very unpleasant look," continued the chairman as he rested his chin on the muzzle of his gun.

"Yes, that's so."
"And it's kinder lonesome, this being the first plant in a new burying ground."
"Y-e-s, it may be."

"And, so, take it all around, the committee kinder indulges in the hope that you'll see fit to carry your valuable society back to the Black Hills. You may have observed that three shot-guns, each under full cock, are now looking straight at ye. We don't want to

bluff, but its gitting nigh supper time."
"Well, after looking the matter all over,
I'm convinced that these diggings won't pan out low grade ore, and I guess I'll take a

"Right off ?"

"Right up this trail?"

"Very well. While the committee feels sorry to see you go, and wishes you all sorts of luck, it hasn't time to shake hands. Step off, now, and for fear you ain't used to walking we'll keep these guns pinted up the hill until you turn the half-mile bowlder. Trala

Very Rough on Him. Gallagher says it is mighty rough. Yes terday he saw his wife across the street. He knew it was she, because he recognized the dress, though she was closely veiled, and he resolved to have some fun with her. So he pretended he thought it was somebody else, and went across the street and followed her and tried to pick up a flirtation with her. At last he succeeded in getting a nod from her, and then he spoke to her. She answered in a whisper only. It was evident to Gallagher that she didn't dare to speak aloud, or her voice would give her away, and that she was sir." trying to disguise it, as she whispered. So he pretended not to notice, and chatted man and begin tickling his nose." "Vel, I with her, she replying always in a whisper. They strolled about, and he begged her to lift the veil and let him see the fair like a child, and I tells der old vomams dot face he knew was underneath. But she wouldn't. Then he asked her to go to Parker's and have a lunch, but she refused and said she must go home. He wanted to escort her home, but she told him he could only go to the corner of a certain street. He was chuckling inwardly at the

joke he was playing on his wife, and laughing to think what she'd say when she found he knew her all the time. They reached the corner, and she, refusing positively his escort further, left him. He knew she had gone off mad and prepared to blow him up when she got home. His house was just a block each way from the corner. His wife had gone one way around the square. He ran the other, got ahead of you up a good deal quicker." The howl of her, and when she came up to the house, he stood on the steps. She didn't speak to him, but rushed past him in the house. He rushed after her and exclaimed: "My love, I've known you all the time!

Give me a kiss!" and tore the veil from her face and kissed her. And then he heard a shriek behind him, and, looking, saw his hold down the caboose. First five is wife just coming in with her bonnet and "You get tight, too, and cuss the clerks," Ogallala, and old What's-his-name that his wife's maid, who had rigged up in her duct would have been highly proper in a proins 258 got his crown sheet caved in and | mistress's clothes for an afternoon. Mrs. telescoped his headlight into the New Je- Gallagher had been down town and had seen all the proceedings, and she wouldn't believe Gallagher's statement that he thought it was she. Oh, no! And the way she boxed him and beat him, and pulled his hair and turned the maid out of the house was fun for the neighbors, and Gallagher had to promise her a new set of quently too. Rest of the boys are more or turs to head her off from getting a divorce. s demoralized and sidetracked for re- He won't play any more tricks on his

Queer Industries in New York.

The investigations of the census men have led to some queer developments in the manufactories of New York and adjoining cities. The largest single industry in New York is that of custom made clothes. The making of paper patterns employs hundreds of hands, and, ten large houses being engaged in it, uses tons of paper. There are factories for making dried blood, the dummies that milliners use to show dresses on, theatrical armor, and Jewsharps. The use of adulterating the rent?" "Yes, I'd like to get it." "Then the earth, but for professional melody of substances is getting to be general. "Castile soap" is made of grease and terra alba, largely in candy-making. Glucose, which is corn-starch, is used heavily by the sugar refiners. There is a firm engaged in making honey and honey comb. The honeycomb is made by machinery of paraffine wax, and is an exact imitation of the regular thing, except that the bees fashion their cell of walls only 1-125th of an inch wide, while human artificers have not yet become that deft. The cells are filled with tion that the world ever saw. You will glucose, which is the sweet syrup of common corn, and looks and tastes like honey. The cells, once filled, are closed by smear ing a hot iron plate over the wax tops, and the pulverized crackers off the soles of my the product is sold as the "best clover hofeet and went to bed in a large gob of ney." It is in great demand, and outsells the regular honey. Gallons and gallons of the best tomato-catsup are made from the tomato skins which are purchased from the great tomato-canning establishments.

> MR. PENTECOST, of Brooklyn, whose name is decidedly suggestive of his calling, which is that of a preacher of the word, realizes the difference between these and the days of the apostles, for he says sententiously that "in the early days of the church 3,000 converts were made by one sermon, and now it takes about 3,000 sermons to make one convert." But there is a difference in sermons, Mr. Pentecost.

Last year Queen Victoria made \$8,000 from her stock farm. That is, she appropriated \$23,000 to raise four Jersey calves and a Mambrino colt, and it only cost \$19,000. She came out \$4,000 ahead, and, on the principle of "a penny saved is worth two earned," she cleared

VARIETIES.

"Guilty or not guilty?" asked the Galveston ecorder.

"Of course I'm not guilty." "You went into this gentleman's room

the dead hour of night with a false key." "That's just so; but I am not to be blame for the false of the key, am I?"

"No levity, sir. You found him fas "So I did; and I didn't wake him up either

My family physician says it's dangerous to wake up a sleeping man.' "I suppose it is, particularly if he had six-shooter handy. You took the sleeping

man's pants and stole noiselessly down stairs and gave them to a confederate?" "That's all so, except I didn't steal down

stairs." "You mean you stole up stairs." "No; I didn't steal at all."

"You are doing some tall lying, now." "And I didn't turn the pants over to a conederate, either. He was a Union man all luring the war."

"You admit you took the pants?" "Certainly, Judge; but if the truth has to told, I'll just give it to you. I went and got those pants merely to show them to my friend, who wanted to take a pattern of then to have a pair built just like them. I was going to take them back when I was interrupted by the police. Do you suppose if I was a stealing man I wouldn't be in official position?"

The case was taken under advisement

"Dis feller comes mit my saloon and asks for peer," began the witness as Samuel Peters stood before the bar of justice. "Vhen he has one glass he tells me to set 'em oop again Vhen he has two glasses he was as dry as a prush fence. He drinks six glasses right off, and says I must sharge it to the sinking fund. Idon' know vat such tings mean, and I lock der door and make already for a fight mit "And you had one?" "Vel, you can him." see how my nose is all busted oop, and some plack on my eye, and such a bad feeling in my ears. I vas nowhere; yes, I vas—I vas under der table." "Who struck first?" "Vell, I gives him a shentle taps on der nose to make im see dot he must pay oop." "You locked the door on him and tapped him on the nose?" "Yaw." "Well, the prisoner is discharged and you may go home." " Vhat! Doan' you send him up for six months?" "No. "Doan' I get some prodection of der law?" ' Not when you lock the door on a nefer see! I might as well close opp my peesness and take poison. Dot preaks me all down ve move pack to Milwaukee right off."-

SOMEBODY SHUT UP .- The baby didn't feel pretty good anyhow, poor,little thing; the car was cold and the road was rough, and everybody was cross and glum, and the baby had only one way in which to express its emotions, so it cried. And how it did cry! Twentyeight miles of it and no sign of a let up, and the tired mother just smothering it with baby talk and rocking the little thing in her arms. Presently a testy looking old man, an old seat and snarled: "Can't you shut that child ung" The light that gleamed from her eves was dangerous, as she hugged the baby a little closer and fired back at him: "I can shut approbation went up all over the car, and he shut up.

BILL SIMPKINS, a Galveston clerk, drank too nuch wine at dinner, and the consequence was that when he came down to the store he imagined that he owned it. He called the porter "a bandy-legged mental" and otherwise made himself conspicious. When he got sober the boss raked him over the coals. beastly drunk, and acted like a blackguard Young man, never again assume the duties and responsibilities of wealth and high statton until the public expects it of you."-Galves

NYM CRINKLE thinks that it is time to invent a new style of criticism for the school of acting dependent on millinery, whose paragraphs shall run something after this fashion: She rose gradually, as the acts wore on, to crepe de Chine and point lace, and carried all safety! hearts with her to a climax of white satin and embossed brocade. Her sorrow, which had an edging of chenille and pearl embroid which touches all hearts, and none but the nighest genius could have swayed her audince so completely with a high corsage of black velvet."

THE boy was sitting on the front door-step of a very fashionable looking house on Galveston Avenue. Sitting along side of him was a dog as big as a church debt. A man looked over the gate and asked: "Sonny, will your dog bite?" "Have you come for come right in. He won't bite you at all. He will only swallow you whole. We keep him room inside. Inquire within."-Galveston

A POOR Irishman applied for relief, and up on some doubts being expressed as to whether he was a proper object for relief, he enforced his suit with much earnestness. "Och! yer Honor, I'd be starved long since but for my cat." "But for what?" asked the astonished magistrate. "My cat," replied the Irishman. Your cat-how so?" "Shure, yer Honor, I sould her eleven times for a shilling a time, and she was always home before I could get

CONFIDENTIAL friend (to elderly and not unattractive spinster)-"So, dear, you've iven up advocating women's rights?" women's lefts."

Confidential Friend - "Women's lefts! Elderly Spinster-" Widowers, my dear!"

Chaff.

When Tommy puts a piece of Johnny cake in his pocket for lunch he calls it an Indian reservation.

A Detroit lady called at a drug stere the other day and said: "I want a tooth-brush—a real nice one. I want it for a spare bed-"What is your wife's particular little game?" asked a friend of a henpecked hus-band. "When she gets thoroughly mad it's

draw poker." When a man begins to go down hill he finds everything greased for the occasion, says a philosopher, who might have added that when he tries to climb up he finds everything greas-

ed for the occasion, too. A New York paper states as something remarkable the fact that Senator Hamlin, even in the coldest days of winter, wears no overcoat. Several Chicago men who bought wheat last fall are doing the same thing.

"Men often jump at conclusions," says the proverb. So do dogs. We saw a dog jump

at the conclusion of a cat, which was stick-ing through the opening of a partly closed door, and it made more disturbance than a church scandal.

A Newark Sunday school boy last Sunday gave his teacher this illustrative definition of "responsibility:" "Boys has two s'penders, so's to keep their pants up. When one button comes off, why, there's a good deal of responsibility on the other button.

Peddler: "Mornin', Mr. Waggles, Hinjoyin' yer mornin' pipe hafter last night's storm? I heard you and your wife havin' high words as I passed at 12 o'clock." Mr. Wag-gles (a reprobate:) "High words, was it?— more like low langwidge, I calls it."

"Is your wife a Democrat or a Republican?" asked one Rockland citizen of another in a store this morning. "She's neither," was the prompt response, and then glancing cautiously around and sinking his voice to a hoarse whisper he explained, "She's a Home Ruler."

"Say, boy, say!" exclaimed a hot-looking man with a valise, "what is the quickest way to get to the cars?" "Run!" yelled the boy; and the hot-looking man was so pleased with the information that if he could got near enough to the boy he would have given him

"Now, Uncle Pete, I am going to give you something bully. This brandy is twenty-four years old." "Twenty-four year old, boss?" asked old Pete, eyeing the "one finger" doubtfully—" this yar brandy twenty-four years old? Mighty small for its age, boss—mighty small "

A tenant had been dancing all night over the head of his landlord. At 6 in the morning the latter comes up stairs and complains bitterly of the annoyance. "What annoyance?" asks the tenant, "Why I haven't slept a wink all night," was the answer. "Nether have I," says the tenant; "and I don't make any face about it."

They stopped, looked and commented upon his being drunk or asleep. Finally one said, "O, com's along, can't you see the fellow's drunk?" Up came the head of the drowsy individual, and his eyes half closed, leered at the man who had just spoken, as he answered with a big oath: "Yes I'm-er-drunk, but (hic I can-er-get over that, You're a d-d (hic) fool, and you'll never (hic) get over that."



WOMAN AND HER FINANCIAL KNOWLEDGE

Ever since the Woman's Deposit Com pany, of Boston, collapsed like a pricked soap-bubble, the newspapers of the country have been ridiculing, sneering at, deprecating or pitying the ignorance, innocence and gullibility of the women who suffered by that downfall. "What fools these mortals be!" "Ought to have known better," are but specimens of the criticisms passed, and the general opinion crops out, Women have no business to meddle with financial matters." The Atlantic Monthly for January, in its

'Contributors' Club," has a little talk up-

on the matter, then freshly before the public, which is sensible, to the point, and deserving of the attention of the "money getters." The Nation makes the schools responsible for the ignorance of the suffer ers, the Atlantic goes back of the schools achelor if there ever was one, turned in his and finds the onus of the blame to rest upon parents. It asks, first, where can financial education be so safely and thoroughly taught as at home and by the father who has every opportunity to instruct both theoretically and practically; and says again that it is far easier for him to confide his business affairs to the grim silence of his safe and bank-book, and to deal out the money for family expenditures without a word of instruction, purchasing momentary ease to himself at the expense of sad complications for his family after his death, if not before, through their ignorance. We quote: "A man has no wrong side up in a washout this side of cloak on. The person he had kissed was "Yes, but I am the proprietor. Your con-right to bring into a world such as this, and leave behind him when his own life ends, beings to whom money will be a ne cessity, without doing his utmost to assure to them not only a competence, but the requisi e knowledge and practice to expend it wisely. Yet the majority of men act all their lives on the plan of concealing from wife and children their true financial condition, and cherish ignorance of money matters in these limp dependents as if that very ignorance were the Palladium of their

"Surely a man should not dare to make any woman his wife and the mother of his children who, though she may come to ered fringe, was of that sympathetic kind him ignorant through her parents' neglect, has not sufficient capacity to receive and execute his instructions in regard to the intrinsic value and proper use of money. If she be too dull or too treacherous to share his confidence in pecuniary affairs, alas for him and for those who shall be born of them, in every graver concern of their joint lives!

"What boots it at one gate to make defense, And at another to let in the foe?"

"Not a few men who do not really doubt woman's capacity and loyalty yet or white earth, and white earth is used for your special accommodation. Plenty of act as if they so doubted in money matters at least. Their own families know less than the merest acquaintance of the amount and disposition of their property, until death or financial ruin reveals all the past, and thrusts upon wife and child frightful, because unfamiliar, duties in the present and dread responsibilities for the future, for all of which they are utterly unfitted by previous education and habit. Not seldom in these last years of multiplied bankruptcy and defalcation has the bitter cry been wrung from the women of the stricken household: 'If I had only known that we were living beyond our rightful income!' and again and again have these women who were not trusted "Elderly Spinster-" Yes; I now go in for nor instructed financially, taught themselves speedily, in adversity, lessons of thrift and the wise exercise of talents, which if earlier learned and employed, might have saved husband and homes.

"Sometimes * * * well-to-do men seem to go on through life ridiculing the head. It seems truly astonishing that in stupidity and recklessness of women in this day and age of the world such an business concerns, yet never vouchsafing the least effort to make the women of their households otherwise minded in these vital particulars. Suddenly death or insanity snatches the head of the family was good enough, but that part that goes away, and the wife has thrust upon her, at to make heart and brain were of an in-place. A woman's place is the kitchen. a time when she is broken and bewildered ferior quality. If Mr. Gradgrind is for Then, besides, if there is any money to be by the loss of her husband, the entire bur- tunate enough to be a married man, his made the men should have it, because they den of his property and liabilities. It wife is certainly to be pitied, for no doubt are the ones that spend it. seems at best a cruel kindness for a man to she is a washwoman, or a milliner and make his wife executrix of property in regard to which, during their long life to dren, with Mr. Gradgrind thrown in, all this woman question goes much farther gether, he has not made her the intelligent the time wishing herself anybody else than we may have to. Somehow, women confident and well advised partner."

The concluding paragraph advises: minute technicalities of finance as indis- begged to take upon himself the burden of lopinion about it, but the women appear to lifour in it than one without them.

own object, teaching at home."

OLD DAYS?"

A correspondent of the Iowa Homestea who takes something over a column of that paper to tell what he knows about "Farmng as an Independent Occupation," has hit upon the following original idea, which is advanced, seemingly, in all "soberness and singleness of spirit." He says: "A dozen head of good sheep would go far toward clothing the family, even by ex changing the wool for clothing, and if farmers' wives and daughters could be induced to return to the customs of their mothers and grandmothers, of manufacturing the wool into clothing themselves, and wearing home-spun, instead of so much costly fiubdebery,, their independence would not only be visibly asserted, but much felt." "Not if the court knows itself, which

she think she do!" Farmers' wives and daughters will no

nore return to the linsey-woolsey and

ome-spun flannels of their great-grand mothers-the world moves, and the grandmothers of the rising generation retired the spinning-wheel into "dignified obscurity "-than our independent farmer friend will go back to the sickle and reaping hook of his forefathers to gather his crops, instead of the improved machinery which he admits is necessary, even to the extent of going in debt for it. We admit the italicised ("the italics are ours"), and apparently unpronounceable word to be an etymological puzzle, but suppose it a synonym (of our grandmothers?) for finery, and beg leave to state that as a general rule, the finery worn by farmers' wives and daughters will not fatally injure their independence, neither do they care to assert that particular type of independence which would oblige them to sacrifice the dainty and delicate goods which have replaced the homely, heavy, and coarse fabrics woven by hand power at home. The great boast of the age is the perfection to which machinery has been brought, and the consequent beauty and durability of the goods produced. Shall we, to prove that farmers can produce all the necessaries of life from their farms, leave silks and cashneres, cambrics and calicoes, to our city neighbors, and with the clumsy tools of a past era, fashion textures which our an cestors most willingly laid aside for the fruits of steam power looms? Shall our unbecoming attire expose us to well leserved satire and ridicule? deserved, be cause such labor would be as totally uncalled for and as unprofitable as a venture of coals to Newcastle. We don't think

it. The dozen sheep which would do so nuch toward clothing the farmer's family, may scratch their fleeces off in the nearest thorn-bush for all the wives and daughters care, for, with cotton and woolen osiery as cheap as at present, the sensible woman, instead of devoting her leisure moments to knitting, will sacrifice her independance for a new book or magazine, and calmly buy her "Balbriggans."

There is one side of the "dress ques tion" which the chronic grumblers at women's extravagance never take into con sideration, and that is the number of people to whom fashion's whims and fancies re literally daily bread. Were it possible to pass a law, compelling a return to a linsey-woolsey uniform, what could we do with the hundreds of thousands of operatives in mills and factories thus made paupers by the loss of their employment? Our country would be one vast almshouse, for a few moments' reflection will convince the most inveterate "howler" at woman's extravagance, that not only the comfort and happiness, but the very lives of millions of individuals are more or less costly fabric, helps to feed and clothe those who labored in its construction, from the "first hands" who produced the raw material, through all its stages of manufacture, down to the merchant who sells it to her, and yet she must bear the onus of blame for lavish expenditure!

Extravagance, like poverty and economy, is a comparative term. We contend there is no extravagance in buying any article, no matter how costly it may be, if the price is proportionate to the purchaser's income, and the article suitable for the purpose intended. It is no extravagance for a Mrs. Stewart to load a dress with \$10,000 worth of jet, if she chooses to do so; her means and her position alike justify her; but Mrs. Homespun, in a quiet home in the country, on a farm valued at \$3,000, would be justly censured should she expend on a single garment the hundredth part of that amount. So far from returning to the home manufactures of a past century, to assist a factitious independence for economy's sweet sake, farmers' wives and daughters are entitled to as neat, as becoming and as expensive cloth ing as their incomes will allow.

BEATRIX. ANOTHER LADY'S OPINION OF MR. GRADGRIND.

I am much interested in the Household Department of the FARMER, especially since Mr. Gradgrind has been so unfortunate as to bring down so much just indignation upon his (I have no doubt empty ogre should still live. I think with Strong Minded Girl," that bone is better than dirt. It may be that the dirt which composed the outer man, Mr. Gradgrind, dress-maker, and supports herself and chil. want to change our way of living, but if Mrs. Gradgrind. Perhaps he is a miserly seem to be getting uneasy, and the quesold bachelor who has had his nature soured tion of "a woman's rights on the farm" is "Let our schools teach the forms and by disappointment in early life, when he proof of it. I have already given my it. A cake with raisins needs a little more

sure, as the prosperous days go on, that thing to him: he had better make a tour woman to man, perhaps he may get his talked about the bigger it grows. just deserts in a coat of tar, a few feathers SHALL WE RETURN TO THE "GOOD off some woman's last year's chickens and a free ride on a rail.

> I do not know as much about garden making, poultry raising and a dairy as some, but from the knowledge I have. I think the farmer's wife who does her duty would be poorly paid for her never ending toil if she did not get the surplus of all three to use as she thinks proper, and I have no doubt such a woman would possess healthy brain enough to use it discreetly, even though she may have a Mr. Gradgrind for a husband. Mr. Gradgrind of old maids. I presume to say, were our old maids to tell the plain truth, they the offer to marry as good men as Mr. Gradgrind seems to be. However, whatever he may be, he is one of the last of his kind, and will turn up after a time in a state of petrifaction, and be placed among other fossils in a glass case to help make up a collection in a museum to be looked upon by future posterity, provided his narrow; contracted mind will admit of petrifaction; if not he will return to dust, of which he is made, not bone.

> > MORE FLOWERS.

Aaron's wife's chat about flowers reached me as I was watching the rain wash the heavy snowdrifts, and dreaming of my spring bulbs at the south of the house; waiting through so many weeks for the warm sun; each eager, no doubt to send forth its bloom as the first messenger of spring. I fail to see how any one can help loving the flowers. They are companions that never fret us, and seem to understand all we feel without making malicious remarks about us, or repeating those which others have made. If a woman ever feels as though she were about to die of "undigested gossip," a bed of pansies is the best of audiences, for they will listen with a wise sympathy on each floral face, and nobody will be calling in an angry mood to bring her to account for this or for that remark. We talk about "old fashioned flowers," but it seems to me that Fashion has no power over anything truly beautiful, so that Bachelor Button, Ragged Lady (Nigella) and Velvet Marigold have an honored place in my yard. Some object to these because they self-sow freely, but if a bed is sown in rows or patches everything late is an excellent restorative and invigonot wanted may be easily pulled up with the weeds. As a rule, when a plant be gins to mature seed it ceases in a measure to bloom, and I like to pick all the blossoms except those needed for seed. Treathis later years. ed in this way I keep the Sweet Pea flowering until after the heavy frosts. tage. Albumen in tealeaves, legumin in For winter flowers I have no accommodation except an east window of my living- scanty proportions. The praise of tea and room, and my study has always been to coffee as nutritive substances is therefore, obtain as many flowers as possible from hardly warranted. Tea and coffee, though the limited space. I feel like boasting a of themselves not difficult of digestion, little of my success this winter, for, while tend to disturb the digestion of albumi-I see plenty of large bay windows with nous substances by precipitating them from their panes uncheered by a single bloom, their dissolved state. Milk, therefore, if my group of ten or a dozen small pots have mixed with tea or coffee, is more difficult furnished every day from three to five dif- of digestion than if taken alone, and

last of October. A Geranium treated in soms this winter when not over six inches high. Another provision for spring blooms | tea. is a slip of the Striped Petunia, which I up on a frame. Last summer it grew mass of blossoms and greatly admired. Petunias enough to satisfy the most graspspace and is more showy than a great bed. was just going to brag about my English that I am spinning a long story. I want to say, however, as a fifthly, that plenty of steam is a remedy, or rather a preven tive of the vermin pests of house-plants,

and their complete extermination. A. H. J. MR. GRADGRIND AGAIN.

and when the tiny white worms get too

numerous in the earth I thin them off by

oouring hot water around the edge of the

pots and then wait for spring, fresh earth,

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I really do not think that you are doing right to publish some of the letters that you do. I should think that you could see that they do harm to society. The tendency of the age seems to be to leave old things behind and go into what some folks call improvements, but what I call dangerthe FARMER seems to be helping the thing along very much. Times are not as good as they used to be, and I see many things coming up which are going to disturb society. I believe that the woman question

is the worst of all. The new idea is that woman can be independent. Now, this is opposed to nature. I see that your last week's paper says that women can keep bees and poultry, and make money with them too, as well as men can. Now this will do harm in two ways; it will give them high notions, and it will take them out of their

You see, Mr. Editor, most of us don't

pensably as the multiplication table, but earning the money for an extravagant think the other way. I have seen a let every able and loving father make woman to spend. I will just suggest one great many people that think as I do. though they don't say so in the papers. his heirs thoroughly understand this wis- of the rural districts, giving a series of This is a question that ought not to be aldom of the schools, and most of all his lectures on the subject of servitude of lowed in a paper, because the more it is J. GRADGRIND.

UNCLE DRAIN AGAIN.

Does "Strong-Minded Girl" allow herself to believe that she can palm her "illegical" ideas upon an enlightened public. and never have them questioned or shown up in their true light? Let her answer a few of the following questions, and see if she can prove that "bone is better than dirt:" Which was created first? Was bone a first, or secondary element? Could bone have existed without its first elements. thinks we ought to be satisfied that we are which were first found in dirt? Why did married and saved from the miserable fate our Lord and Master say "for dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return?" If woman was man's superior, or "eternally are not old maids because they had not his equal," why does 1 Timothy II—12 read, "But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp with authority over man, but to be in silence?" What means Gen. III-15? "Unto the woman he said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children; and thy desire shall be to thy hus-

band, and he shall rule over thee." Now, if "Strong-Minded Girl" will take one fiftieth of a loaf of good, baked bread and make six-eights as much of better bread without using any other ingredients, I will "throw up the sponge" and forever claim that "bone is better than dirt." Until she does this, or proves her little boy's assertion, I think that the following acrostic. dedicated to all high-minded women, is

applicable to her case. Some women *hope* to change their sphere, Trying to *teach* and *govern* (?) here; Regardless of what our Lord hath said, Regardless of what our Lord hath said,
or the general make up of their head.
Now, it seems to me this is rather thin,
Goodness khows! they can never win!
Might as well expect to change the stars,
Into passenger-coaches, like the cars.
No well informed man, not in league with the d-1,
Dare think their heads sufficiently level,
Even for council or to make our laws.
During our seesons of freshers and thouse. Dare think their neads sumciently level, even for council or to make our laws.— During our seasons of freshets and thaws.— To to your kitchens and attend to your work; io to your kitchens and attend to you case be a tramp or a shirk; Read your bibles, and try to discern Lessons designed for you to learn.

UNCLE DRAIN.

Breakfast Beverages.

Under this heading the editor of Science groups together a great deal of information on the action of tea, coffee and chocolate. The latter, he says, from its large proportion of albumen, is the most nutritive beverage, but at the same time, from its quantity of fat, the more difficult to digest. Its aromatic substances, however, strengthen the digestion. A cup of chocorating refreshment even for weak persons, provided their digestive organs are not too delicate. Cardinal Richelieu attributed to chocolate his health and hilarity during

Tea and coffee do not afford this advancoffee berries, are represented in very ferent kinds of blossoms, and nearly all coffee alone without cream promotes digesare budded now. I like old roots best and tion after dinner by increasing the secrecut their tops off close to the pot about the tion juices. The volatile oil of coffee and the empyreumatic and aromatic mat this way bore four large clusters of blos- ters of chocolate accelerate the circulation which, on the other hand, is calmed by

Tea and coffee both excite the activity start in the fall, crowding it in at the side of the brain and nerves. Tea, it is said of some other plant until about this time increases the power of digesting the imof the year, when I give it a separate pot pressions we have received, creates a thorand a better chance for its life. It will be ough meditation, and, in spite of the gin to bloom freely about the first of movements of thoughts, permits the atten-March. Then when warm weather is here tion to be fixed upon a certain subject. and the dearth of flowers past. I set it in On the other hand, if tea is taken in excess, directly concerned. Whoever pays for a the yard in the center of a bed and train it it causes an increased irritability of the nerves, characterized by sleeplessness, with three or four feet high, was a continuous a general feeling of restlessness and trembing of the limbs. Coffee, also, if taken in One plant treated in this way will give excess, produces sleeplessness and many baneful effects very similar to those of teaing heart or hand, while it occupies less drinking. Coffee, however, produces greater excitement, and a sensation of restlessness and heat ensues. For throwing Ivy, but the bottom of the page warns me off this condition fresh air is the best anti-

Useful Recipes.

As during this cold weather most of the fowl fraternity have "suspended payments," and are reposing on laurels already won, the consequent scarcity of eggs necessitates economy in their use. A correspondent of the Husbandman gives a recipe for fried cakes in which snow is a substitute for eggs and which she says she has tried with good re-

SNOW FRIED CAKES .- One and a half cups of sugar; one cup of thick sour cream; two cups of buttermilk; a teaspoonful of salt, one of soda, and half a nutmeg. When ready to mix take two cups of light snow, stir with the flour, and mix quickly. Fry in plenty of hot lard.

A GOOD SALAD.-Cabbage salad may be made with hard boiled eggs chopped, or with ous experiments. I am sorry to see that raw eggs beaten into the dressing; for one small head or half a good sized one, use three eggs, beat them till they are light, then add six tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two tablespoon fuls of made mustard, a piece of butter the size of a walnut. Cook this dressing until it begins to thicken; when it is cold pour it over the chopped cabbage. When boiled eggs are used, chop the whites of the eggs with the cabbage, and after rubbing the yolks till they are fine stir them into the dressing. When the eggs are cooked, the rest of the dressing does not need cooking.

> RAISIN CAKE .- A nice cake with raisins, which has the advantage over many other kinds of keeping well for two weeks at least, is made from this receipt: One cup of sugar. half a cup of butter, three eggs, half a cup of sweet milk, one cup heaping full of chopped raisins, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and about two cupfuls of flour; flavor with nutmeg. Put the butter, sugar, well beaten eggs and the milk together, then stir the flour and raisins in. By putting them together I have never had any trouble about the raisins falling to the bottom of the cake. but they have been evenly distributed through

(Continued from first page.)

gallon of water; use in a comfortably warm place. Two or three bathings will probably be all that will be necessary. If the bowels are constipated give a little linseed oil or sulphate of magnesia. Take care that the animal does not take cold after hathing.

Indigestion.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

Ingersoll, Clinton Co, Mich, Feb. 21, 1881. DEAR SIR-I see that you give the sub scribers of your paper professional advice in regard to the diseases of their stock. I would like your opinion on an ox that we would like your opinion on an ox that we purchased for the purpose of fattening for beef. He is a dark red roan in color; age, 12 years. He was worked very hard last summer, till the first of October, when we bought him and his mate. We turned them out in a good clover pasture, and fed them both a good liberal quantity of fed them both a good liberal quantity of fed them both a good liberal quantity of soft corn twice per day. As soon as cold weather came on he was stabled in a warm stable (a bank barn), and fed four quarts of corn meal twice per day with ail the corn fodder and hay he would eat. His appetite is good, but he drinks very little water; has first-class water pumped into a clean trough from a drive well 40 ft. deep. When he is turned out of the stable in the morning he looks quite gaunt; he will get morning he looks quite gaunt; he will get his nose near the ground and lick at the snow. He does not seem to swallow any-thing; but in the course of fifteen min-utes he will look as if he had swallowed half a barrel of water. Now, while his mate with precisely the same care and feed has become first-class beef, this one is not probably over seventy-five pounds heavier then he was last fall. They have not done over a week's common work since we got them. Now if you can tell us how to make him take on flesh, you will greatly oblige a regular subscriber of your excel-Yours, truly, PETER OLIVER

Answer.—The symptoms you have given in the ox will not justify us in forming a positive opinion, but we are inclined to the belief that the whole trouble with your ox arises from a morbid or unhealthy condition of the digestive organs. The swell ing of the abdomen is due to the generation of gas in the stomach, a symptom common to and frequently accompanying any morbid condition of the digestive ap. paratus. Treatment: Give the following: Chloride of sodium, 1 lb.; divide into 10 powders; mix in the feed or give in half a pint of water, night and morning; continue this treatment until the bowels are in good condition; then give a handful of camomile flowers in the feed once a day. Give good wholesom food, and clean water to drink.

Stifle Lameness.

Ovid, Mich., Feb. 19, 1881. Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR-As a subscriber of the MICHIGAN FARMER, I would like your opinion regarding a black Norman colt about nine months old, and lame in the stifle joint. He has been lame about four months. The cap on the joint seems to slip off when he walks, and causes a snapping sound; seems to slip off on outside of joint. My treatment has been as follows: I keep him as quiet as possible have used oil of origanum, oil of spike and oil of amber, in equal quantities heat ed; also used white oak bark, alum and the white of eggs; also soft soap and al also put in a rowel, but I But my treatment think I got it too low. does not seem to do any good. Please give your opinion in regard to its being cured and the remedy. A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer-Your description of the above case does not convey to our mind a clear conception of the true character of the injury. The stifle bone, or knee cap, cannot slip out of place or the colt could not bring the leg forward as in a walk. Luxation of the stifle bone, or slipping out, as it is called, is the result of accident, and when it does occur mechanical means are re quired to replace it. You had better have a veterinary surgeon examine it, and send us his diagnois, upon the correctness of which we can base our opinion.

Condition Powders.

FRASER, Mich., Feb. 19th, 1881. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer,

DEAR SIR:-Can you give me (in the columns of the FARMER) a recipe for condition powders for horses, that are working hard and fed heavily with grain.

And greatly oblige, SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- You are asking a little too much. It is not our place or purpose, to give recipes for cases of disease of which we have no description, or know nothing about. If you will send us a statement of the condition of the animal for which you want our advice, together with the symptoms of disease, as accurately described as possible, we will give you a prescription

KEEPING THE SOIL COVERED .- Mr. Henry Ives, writing in the Farmers' Advocate of the renovating effect of keeping the soil covered, says: "I have practiced that plan more and more of late years, and am so well pleased with its results that now on my part of the farm, or even any part of the garden, so soon as the ground is at liberty after removing any crop that has occupied it, I till the ground with wheel-drag, cultivator or harrow, and sow it immediately again, usually to buckwheat, oats or rye-to the latter if it can be left to grow up in the spring before having to plow it, for rye will grow two or three feet high in the spring in time to be plowed under for corn or potatoes, and proves to be a good green manuring for that purpose. But if designed to plow in the fall, I use buckwheat for first plowing and oats for the latest; they thrive better in the moist, cool weather of the fall than when growing for a summer crop, making a denser covering over the ground than other grains, keeping green if left standing until the middle of winter, and covering it as with a blanket until spring."

RABBITS, which were introduced from England into Australia a few years ago, have multiplied to an immense degree, and are causing serious trouble to the farmers, who are now waging against them a war of extermination. The meat preserving companies have recently taken to canning little rodents brought in every night for the by it.

first four nights of the past season, which was so far beyond the capacity of their works, that they were obliged to limit the number to 2,700 daily. The number cooked and canned by this one establishment amounted to 675,000 for the season.

A CORNER IN RICE, -San Francisco dealers in Hawaiian rice are much exercised over rumors of a pooling of the stock of rice in this city and of shipments to arrive within a few days. There has been a sudden rise from \$5 10 to 5 75 with the provability of a further advance. Of a stock on hand of 20,000 sacks on Jan. 1, only 8,000 remain, and it is said this has passed into the hand of a syndicate who will distribute it at prices which will leave a small margin of profit for dealers. The pool has gathered all shipments of rice known to be afloat for this port, about 6,000 sacks in all. Former pools in Sandwich Island rice have been disastrous. But it is held that the trade will have to depend on pooled stock until the new crop comes in July. From other sources it is learned that the pool is merely engineered to squeeze Eastern buyers, who are reported to have orders for forty car-loads in the market. Heavy shipments have been sent East in January The crop of Carolina has been damaged heavily; and the available supply here has been effectually cornered, so there is a prospect of a large advance in price.

"I wan like to see America. Ye may talk about your Dimocracy or ony other cracy, or any kind of your poleetical rubhigh but the secret of happiness in Ameri ca is that ye have gat a vast deal of land for a very few people."—Carlyle.

And this secret of happiness is to be got rid of by appointing a couple of political bummers to travel over Europe and send thousands of the most ignorant and useless of its people to help forward the time when land shall be as scarce and hard to get as it now is on that continent. The the State if they were paid to stay at

CITY ITEMS.

THE Michigan Central will hereafter make n additional charge of one cent per bushel for the transportation and delivery of grain where track delivery is required.

SAMUEL W. BURROUGHS, attorney, of Belleville, this county, began an action for alleged slander against John R. Wiles in the Wayne Circuit Court Thursday last, laying damages

GEORGE A. SHAW, formerly of Jackson, who shot his wife in this city last fall, was convicted in the Recorder's Court last Wednesday of shooting with intent to kill, and was remanded for sentence.

THE Light Guard expects to "come out even" financially on the Governor's levee at Music Hall. There were 460 tickets sold at \$5 each, and the boxes realized \$250, making the total receipts \$2,550. Dewey, the caterer, reports that he served 1,271 guests during the evening.

THE trial of Geo. D. Horn who was in charge of the steamer Excelsior at the time of the Mamie disaster, come up in the Wayne Circuit Court last week on a charge of manslaughter. The jury disagreed, and were discharged, standing seven for acquttal and five for conviction.

WM. WATTS JONES, accused of being the nan who last summer entered Preston's Bank ostensibly to purchase some securities and, knocking down the only clerk in the bank at the time, snatched what money he could reach and escaped, has been having a preliminary examination the past week. He is a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., and insists that he can prove an alibi.

An important order has been received from the postoffice department by Postmaster Codd, revoking the order admitting to the mails documents partly written and partly printed, such as invoices, statements, insurance policies, etc., at third class rates, The effect of this order is to revive the old rates of postage, and it takes immediate ef-

THE citizens of Wayne County are generally opposed to the proposition to divide it by making Detroit a county by itself. As De troit is situated about the center of the county, it would be impossible to select a county town that would not be open to serious objections on account of locality, and one which parties from one end of the county would not have to pass through Detroit to

POLICE JUSTICE MINER coolly tells the committee appointed by the citizens' meeting lately to investigate his alleged derelictions from duty, that they have nothing to do with his official acts, and that the people who appointed them only made themselves ridiculous. He concludes by telling them that a just judge is never affected by popular clamor, but modestly refrains from asserting that he is the "just judge" referred to. There will probably be an effort made to bring the "just judge" to a realizing sense of the duties of his office.

THE business men near the corner of Fort and Randolph streets met at the hotel Erichsen, Thursday evening, and formed an association with the intention of purifying the quarter known as "the Heights." Resolutions were passed, and City Attorney Russell was present and gave his views upon the law of the case. A committee was appointed to obtain evidence, and to have articles of agreement signed by property holders not present at the meeting. The intention is to prosecute parties who own the buildings and rent them to disorderly characters.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in one

columns, are a sure cure far ague, billiousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities .- Portland

Nature's Sluice Way.

The kidneys are nature's sluice-way to Batt wash out the debrie of our constantly changing holdes. If they do not work properly the ing bodies. If they do not work properly the trouble is felt everywhere. Then be wise and as soon as you see signs of disorder get a package of Kidney-Wort.—Constitution. ing bodies. If they do not work properly the

WE should not suffer from a cough, when a them for shipment. One company near few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will cure. Melbourne had on an average 7,000 of these Time, money, comfort, health, all are saved

Iowa has some 350 butter and chees factories, the products of which, for 1880, are estimated at \$20,000,000.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age. For over thirty-four years

DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spa Diarrhœ and Dysentery, taken internally, and Son Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rhenmatis Old Sores, Pimples, Blotches and Swellings, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many 'amilies stating they would not be without it even if it was \$10 a bottle. Sold by Druggists at 25 and Sote. Depot, 42 Murray st., N. Y.

CANVASSERS make from \$25 to \$50 perweek selling goods for E.G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay St., New York. Send for catalogue and terms. an18-1y

COLE & BROTHER, of Pella, Iowa offer t send their Illustrated Garden Guide free. Our readers should send for it.

Howe Scales are guaranteed in every par ticular, to be the best made. Borden, Selleck & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

STEELE & MILLER, Holden, Mo., say: The . S. T. Co. Tip gives immense satisfaction and our sales of shoes having it upon them i rapidly increasing.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

Flour.-Receipts for the week 8,347 bbls; shipments 2,450 bbls. The market for flour shows no change in quotations, with the market steady and firm. Local demand liberal, and prospects encouraging to millers for a good spring trade. Fancy white (city mills) \$ 0.5 00 Choice white wheat (country) 4 50.3 4 85 Seconds 40.93 425 Minnesota spring 5 50.3 6 00

Wheat.-The receipts of wheat for the week have been 109,441 bu., against 56,384 bu. the previous week. Shipments 138,571 bu. The market opened yesterday with more activity on the part of operators, and prices for spot wheat were \$1 0176 commissioners" would be less costly to for No. 1, and 991/4c for No. 2 white. The reports from other markets showed them all to be slightly higher and firmer. In the afternoon Chicago fell off a point or two, and this was reflected here by a decline of 1/4@%c from the opening prices. Bus ness was ac tive the whole day, however, and at the close No. 1 white was selling at \$1 011/2, No. 2 do at 9916, No. 2 red, which is in better demand than any other grade for shipment, made no record, not a single sale being reported. The market close active and firm at prices quoted.

Corn .- There is little or none in market, and prices are unsettled; spot corn is nominal at 4616@ 47c: March deliveries, 4416@45c, and May con

Oats .- Very few are moving but the marke seems to be strong. One carload No. 1 mixed on track sold yesterday at 38c.; for No. 2 white 38 34 Barley-Firm, and desirable samples attract as

tention from malsters. State barley is wanted a: \$1 40@1 80. and Canada at \$1 90@2 25. Rye.-None is offered; desirable samples be sold at about 70@75c.

Buckwheat-Is dull; bagged lots could placed at about 50c per bu. Buckwheat Flour,-Held at \$4 75@5 00 per bbl. for State by the trade. Eastern, \$2 75 per cwt,

Corn Meal.-Fresh ground stock, \$22 00 with a quiet market. Feed .- Receipts for the week, 97 tons; ship middlings, \$15 00: fine feed \$15 50@16 00; corr

eal \$21@:2; corn and oats, \$22. Butter .- The receipts of butter the past week ere 28,201 lbs and the shipments were 14,800 lbs. Market weaker, and dealers report stocks larger than they can dispose of, consequently prices were a little off yesterday. Sales were made at 20c for good stock, but choice was pretty firm at 22c. Cheese-The market is firm at 14c, with a

oderate demand. Beans .- More active; city hand-picked \$2 00 picked are in demand at \$1 00 to 1 25. Honey-Market dull, with hardly any demand

Choice comb is freely offered at 15@16c, and strain ed at 1216c. Hops.-Market quiet and steady. Buyers report 15@20c as the usual range of prices. Good to

hoice New Vorbis are noted at 24@25c Apples .-- Receipts for the week 630 bbls, and ents 1,820 bbls. Demand light. Prices are \$1 50@2 00 per bbl, with only small lots of choice ommanding outside figures.

Potatoes.—Market quiet, but firm; trade lots in

acks command 60c per bu. Only a local de mand exists. Clover Seed .- Is quiet with very little moving

buyers and sellers are about 10c apart in their For prime seed \$5 is bid and \$5 10 asked. No. 2 seed about \$4 75. Poultry.— Dressed turkeys are in better demand, and sell at 13@14c per lb.; chickens are steady at 10

@12c; geese 9@10c.

Beeswax.—Invoices of pure quiet at 20@22c; in stock it is held at 26@28c.

Eggs.—Are scarce and prices are still high,

ut unsettled. Offerings are increasing; small nvoices command 20@21c. Onions.-Holders are very firm at \$5 00 per bbl.

Cranberries.-Cape Cod fruit commands \$750 @8 per bbl., or \$2 50@3 00 per bushel box, Dried Fruits .- Quiet; Holders ask 41/4@41/40 per lb. Evaporated fruit commands 316@9c. Peache

ell at 15@17c per lb. Dressed Hogs.-Very few are moving and the market is unsettled; receipts could be placed at about \$7@7 25; retailers are the only buyers. Provisions .- The pork market here is fairly

teady at quotations, and packers think that there will be no further decline for the present. Still there is an unsettled feeling in other markets that may result in a further decline. In Chicago yester day pork was in fair demand, but at a little lower rates, mess being quoted at \$15 50. Quotations in this market were as follows. Mess, new......Family mess new.....

Clear mess......Lard in tierces, per lb...... Lard in kegs, per lb...

Lard in kegs, per lb...

Hams, per lb...

Shoulders, per lb...

Choice bacon, per lb...

Extra Mess beef, per bbl...

Mess beef, per bbl... l'allow, per lb...... Dried beef, per lb..... 55%@ 121%@ 13 Hay .-- The following is a record of the sales the Michigan avenue scales during the past week: Monday -11 loads: three at \$16 and \$15; two at \$15 50; one at \$18, \$17 50 and \$17. Tuesday-21 loads: five at \$16; three at \$17; two \$15 50, \$14 50 \$14 and \$12; one at \$18, \$17 50, \$16 50,

\$15 and \$10.

Wednesday—29 loads: nine at \$16; eight at \$17; three at \$14; two at \$18, one at \$16 50, \$15 50, \$14 50, \$13 50 and \$12 50.

Thursday—36 loads: eight at \$18 and \$16; five at \$15; four at \$17; two at \$15 50, \$13 and \$12; one at \$16 50, \$14 50, \$14, \$13 50 and \$12 50.

Friday—17 loads: four at \$16 and \$15; two at \$17, \$16 50 and \$15 50; one at \$18, \$13 50 and \$13.

Saturday—20 loads: five at \$16; four at \$16 50; three at \$18; two at \$17, \$16 50; three at \$18; two at \$15; one at \$18, \$13 50 and \$13.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, February 26, 1881.

The following were the receipts	at these	yards:
Cattle,	Sheep	Hog8
No.	No.	No.
oion80	237	20
n Arbor	111	***
tle Creek 22	155	22
ghtorf	96	
elsea 31	42	
G. H. & M. R. R 76	232	
rter 21	104	7
wlerville	93	
hland 8	75	***
well 16	-	6
Isdale	191	47
rshall	150	
amora	99	
	99	***
ford 49	***	0 0 00
nchester 15	210	
on 21		10
ord	163	
mos 14	29	

nion City

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbere 971 head, against 783 head last week. The cat le as a whole were of a better quality than usual Shippers bought quite liberally at prices 10 to 15 cents lower than last week. The demand for butchers' cattle was active, but declined in about the ame rates as shipping grades. The following are

Good to choice shipping steers ... \$4 50 65 60 Fair shipping steers ... \$3 90 64 30 Good to choice butchers's steers ... \$3 75 64 60 Fair butchers' steers ... \$3 40 63 90 Fair to good mixed butchers' steers ... \$4 60 64 60

 Fair to good mixed butchers' stock
 3 40 64 00

 Coarse mixed butchers' stock
 2 90 @3 25

 Bulls
 2 50 @3 50

 Stockers
 2 90 @3 25

 Feeders
 3 50 @3 75

Nott sold H Roe a mixed lot of 13 head of fai utchers' stock, av 900 lbs, at \$3 50. Thomas sold C Roe 5 good shipping steers, av 1,032 ls, at \$4 20. bs, at \$420.

Hope sold Geo Wreford a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock, av 842 lbs, at \$375.

Parks sold Sam Andrews a mixed lot of 13 head of good butchers' stock, av 1,012 lbs, at \$375.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer 10 good shipping steers, av 1,112 lbs, at \$440, 4 good oxen, av 1,692 lbs, at \$4, and 2 buils, av 1,490 lbs, at \$350.

Parks sold Burt Spencer 2 fair oxen, av 1,850 lbs, at \$385. nt 35 55. Hope sold Drake 2 choice shipping steers, av 1,415 be at \$4 70.

lbs at \$4 70.

Brand sold Burt Spencer 2 choice oxen, av 2,160

lbs, at \$4 62\cdot 62.

D Spencer sold Drake 2 choice shipping steers, av 1,625 lbs, at \$4 80.

Rundel sold Drake 7 choice shipping steers, av 1,260 lbs, at \$4 80, and 3 good ones, av 1,043 lbs, at \$4

Tubbs sold Drake 8 choice shipping steers, av 1,325 bs, at \$5 2 bs, at \$5.20.
Taylor sold Drake 13 fair shipping steers, av 1,115 lbs, at \$4 15.
Richmond sold Drake 6 fair shipping steers, av Richmond sold Drake 6 fair shipping steers, av 1,045 lbs, at \$4.25. Corwin sold Burt Spencer 2 fair oxen, av 1,840 bs, at \$3.85. Lewis sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 25

lbs, at \$3 85.
Lewis sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 25 head of good butchers' stock, av 844 lbs, at \$3 70.
Lincoln sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock, av 880 lbs, at \$3 45.
Clark sold Drake 25 fair shipping steers, av 1,036 lbs, at \$4 25,
C Roe sold Henry 2 good shipping steers, av 1,210 lbs, at \$4 40, a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock, av 764 lbs, at \$3 40, and a bull weighing 730 lbs, at \$3

stock, av 764 lbs, at \$3 40, and a bull weighing 730 lbs, at \$3.

Not sold Burt Spencer 3 good shipping heifers, av 1,183 lbs, at \$4 15.

D Spencer sold John Robinson 4 good butchers' steers and cows, av 1,335 lbs, at \$4.

Stead sold John Loosemore a mixed lot of 22 head of good butchers' stock, av 855 lbs, at \$3 65.

Brown sold Burt Spencer 21 fair shipping steers, av 1,080 lbs, at \$4.

Hall sold Drake 21 good shipping steers, av 1,130 lbs, at \$4.60.

Rundel sold Wm Smith 5 choice butchers' cows, av 1,460 lbs, at \$4.

Lee sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 7 head of air butchers' stock, av 950 lbs, at \$3.5.

Spencer sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 13 head of good butchers' stock, av 873 lbs, at \$3.70.

Lathrop sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock, av 873 lbs, at \$3.25.

Stevens sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock, av 900 lbs, at \$3.25.

Stevens sold Duff & Regan a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock, av 873 lbs, at \$3.50.

Hall sold Drake 8 good shipping steers, av 1,172 lbs, at \$4.70.

Harger sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 29 head of good butchers' stock, av 860 lbs, at \$3.70.

Dejat sold Joyce 10 good shipping steers, av 1,182 lbs, at \$4.70.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 22 head

Dejat sold Joyce 10 good sarpying bs, at \$470.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 22 head of good butchers' stock, av 970 lbs, at \$3 95.
Switzer sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 11 head of good butcher's stock, av 930 lbs, at \$3 60.
Gross sold Drake 5 choice shipping steers, av 1,292

lbs, at \$5.20.
Wideman sold Burt Spencer 9 fair shipping steers, av 1,322 lbs, at \$4, 2 stags, av 1,080 lbs, at \$3.50, and 2 cows, av 1,070 lbs, at \$3.25.
Brown sold Drake 10 fair shipping steers, av 1,032 lbs, at \$4.15, and a mixed lot of 15 head of good butchers' stock to John Robinson, av 950 lbs, at \$3.70.

Hall sold McIntire a mixed lot of 9 head of good utchers's stock, av 800 lbs, at \$360, less \$2 on the McMullen sold Burt Spencer 10 good oxen, av 1,830 lbs, at \$4 15.
Anstey sold Burt Spencer 9 good oxen, av 1,700
lbs, at \$4.
Freeman & Stabler sold Drake 4 choice shipping

IDS, at \$4.

Freeman & Stabler sold Drake 4 choice shipping steers, av 1,295, lbs, at \$540, and 7 fair ones, av 946 lbs, at \$4.20

Patrick sold Drake 6 fair shipping steers, av 1,185 lbs, at \$4.30.

Devine sold Drake 10 good shipping steers, av 1,-130 lbs, at \$4.60.

The offerings of sheep numbered 3,221 head,

Stead sold Wm Wreford & Co 155, av 98 lbs, at \$5 Lee sold Wm Wreford & Co 99, av 90 lbs, at \$4

). Peach sold Farrington 50 lambs, av 72 lbs, at \$6. Corwin sold Ellis 41, av 77 lbs, at \$4 30. Freeman sold Campbell 210, av 92 lbs, at \$5. Lovewell sold Wm Wreford & Co 37, av 79 lbs, at man sold Wm Wreford & Co 94 culls, av 82 lbs, at \$4. Ellis sold Wm Wreford & Co 63, av 91 lbs, at \$5

Peach sold Wm Wreford & Co 16, av 74 lbs, at \$5.

Devine sold Wm Wreford & Co 27, av 100 lbs, at \$5.50.

Western lambs, common to fair, \$5@5 75; good to \$5.50.

Choice \$6@9.25; 134 Michigan sheep, av 94 lbs, sold \$5 50.

Banker sold Wm Wreford & Co 91, part lambs, av 84 ibs, at \$5 40.

Hawkey sold Wm Wreford & Co 120, av 70 ibs, at \$4 40.

Western manos, common to fair, \$5@5 75; good to choice \$6@9 25; 184 Michigan sheep, av 94 ibs, sold at \$5 45; 205. av 101 ibs, at \$5 65; 252, av 81 ibs, at \$4 40.

The offerings of hogs numbered 253, against 238 last week. There was only one purchaser in the market, and he quoted the market to us at 40 to 50 168 Michigan sheep, av 113 lbs, brought \$6, among cents per hundred below the prices ruling last the other sales of Michigan sheep noted were 98, av

C Roe sold Webb Bros 24, av 206 lbs, at \$4 75. D Spencer sold Webb Bros 9, av 185 lbs, at \$4 75. C Roe sold Webb Bros 22, av 235 lbs, at \$6, 23, av 182 lbs, at \$4 60, and 17, av 184 lbs, at \$4 50, less \$9. Sly sold Webb Bros 10, av 180 lbs, at \$5 70. Stabler sold Webb Bros 12, av 199 lbs, at \$5 60. Lovewell sold Webb Bros 19, av 148 lbs, at \$4 80.

> King's Yards. Monday, February 28, 1881. CATTLE.

The market opened at King's Yards with a light supply of cattle, and mostly of a poor quality. The ruling at the Central Yards on Saturday.

Desk sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 15 head of good butchers' stock, av 890 lbs, at \$3 61½. Broeg sold Bickendorf 3 fair butchers' heifers, av 786 lbs, at \$3 50. Bliss sold Kammon a choice butchers' cow, weighing 1.280 lbs, at \$4 25. Fritchey sold Meyers 3 good butchers' steers, av 915 lbs, at \$3 80. and a stag to Hilderschiedt, weighing 570 lbs, at \$3 10. Freeman sold Sam Andrews 3 thin butchers' heifers, av 683 lbs, at \$3 10.

Freeman soid Sam Andrews 5 time outchers heifers, av 683 lbs, at \$3 10.

Broeg & Co sold Stonewell 2 fair butchers' heifers, av 685 lbs, at \$3 50, and a cow weighing 990 lbs, at \$3 30.

H Flieschman sold Hersch 6 choice butchers' steers, av 835 lbs, at \$4 35, and 3 to Marx, av 1,073 lbs. at

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts for the week, 23,715, agains 28,813 the previous week. Shipments 16,131. The

rarket opened on Monday with much larger than the average offerings, and so far exceeded the wants of the trade that buyers were enabled to supply themselves at a much lower rate than on Saturday, In some instances the decline was only 10 to 15 cetns per hundred, while most of the sales were 20 to 25 cents lower. Of extra cattle there were nor offered, the best bringing only \$5 50, and only two sales at this price. Sales of shippers ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.25, and butchers at \$3 to \$4. On Tues day the supply was again in excess of the demand and as a consequence there was a further decline of 5 to 10c, as compared with Monday's prices. The feeling on Wednesday was firmer, and the movement of stock brisker than on the two previous days, but prices were not quotably higher. On Thursday though not showing any decl ency was in buyer's favor. On Friday the market for choice cattle was firm, the offerings of this class being small. Middle grades of shipping cat.

tle were hard to sell, but this was more on of the scarcity of cars than any changes in the

ose the following were the QUOTATIONS

narket. Butchers' and canners' stuff sold fully as

well as on the day before. The offerings on Satur-

day were excessive, and prices ruled weak. At the

mon cattle weign-Hogs.-Receipts, 135,614 head, against 81,305 th

vious week. Shipments, 37 881. The market on Mouday was badly demoralized, owing to th oreak in mess pork. Prices on all grades were fully 20c per hundred lower than on Saturday. Mixed packing sold at \$5 50@6 60; light \$5 25@5 65, choice heavy \$5 75@6 25. The market closed weak with nany left over. On Tuesday the market opened a decline of 10@15c below Monday's rates, and even at the decline the market was dull and weak up to the close, The opening on Wednesday was weak, but towards noon reports were received of an ipward movement in hog products which caused the market to stiffen, and at the close of the market rices were quoted 5 cents per hundred better than he day previous. The market on Thursday open ed with a moderate supply and sales were m an advance of about 5c per hundred. On Friday the market opened quiet and weak, and did no mend during the day. For good light hogs and choice shipping grades prices were unchanged, but mixed packing and the poorer grades were 5c per hundred lower. On Saturday the receipts were large and the demand only moderate.

CATTLE.-Receipts 11,575, against 10,568 the previous week. The market opened on Monday with offerings of 60 car loads. The demand was not active, as sellers insisted on the rates ruling the pre vious week, and a fair amount of business was transacted on that basis. A few droves of very extra steers brought \$5 40@5 75, one smal bunch bringing \$6. Choice steers generally ranged from \$5 to \$5 35, and good shippers at \$4 65@4 90, fair to medium \$4@4 55. The supply of butcher stock was good, as well in number as in quality and a fair business was done in this branch at price ranging at \$3 25@4 10. We note sales of 10 Michigan steers, av 1,065 lbs, at \$4 65; 11 do. av 1,100 lbs lbs, at \$5; 7 do, av 1.137 lbs, at \$5; 20 steers and oxen, av 1,201 lbs, at \$4 871/6; 15 oxen, av 1,595 lbs, at \$4 40; 12 mixed butchers, av 868 lbs, at \$3 25 9 do. av 944 lbs. at \$3 60; 22 do. av 761 lbs, at \$3 25. and while the rates were not quotably lower, the sold at \$4 70: 17 do, av 1.278 lbs, at \$5: 23 do, av 928 lbs, at \$4 25; 15 do, av 905 lbs, at \$3 90; 14 do, av 1.000 lbs, at \$4 50; 17 do, av 1.297 lbs, at \$5 35 23 do, av 972 lbs, at \$4 50; 14 mixed butchers' av 819 lbs, at \$3 15. The offerings on Wednesday we all grades of good cattle was rated fairly firm a Monday's rates, while common cattle, though sell ing well up, were weak. No Michigan cattle were reported on sale. The closing quotations were

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards . \$5 35 @6 00 Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-form The onerings of sheep numbered 3,221 head, against 4,590 head last week. The market opened fairly active at prices 25 to 20 cents higher than last week. A good amount of business was transacted and the market closed firm.

Thayer sold Van Tuyl 97, av 89 lbs, at \$4 60.
Lovewell sold Wm Wreford & Co 200, av 94 lbs, at \$5 25.

Sutton sold Wm Wreford & Co 111, av 88 lbs, at \$3.

Hagerman sold Wm Wreford & Co 165, av 105 lbs, at \$5 25. SHEEP.-Receipts 31.000, against 12,000 the previous week. The receipts on Monday were heavy eastern markets were unfavorable, and buyers took hold very slowly. Prices ranged from \$4 40@4 90 for common 75 lbs to fair 80 lb sheep, fair 85@90 lb \$530@5 50; extra 110 to 120 lb sheep \$5 60@5 80;

ard the market ruled dull, as the reports from th sheep \$5@ 5 25; good to choice 95 to 100 lb sheep \$5 55. The market on Tuesday ruled fairly active but there was no improvement in prices. Buyers, however, appeared more willing to take ho'd, and sellers sold freely at Monday's rates. One load of 94 lbs. at \$5 75: 163, av 97 lbs. at \$5 55: 175, av 8 at \$5 50: 177, av 115 lbs. at \$5 85: 252, av 83 lbs. at \$4 75; 212, av 92 lbs, at \$5 45; 65 lambs, av 61 lbs at \$5 65. On Wednesday there was only a moderate nd, but prices kept well up, and at the close were fully as high as on Monday; 137 Michigan eep, av 108 lbs, sold at \$5 65; 100, av 113 lbs, a \$5 90; 155, av 99 lbs, at \$5 55; 198, av 89 lbs, at 5 40; 13 lambs, av 80 lbs, at \$5 75. At the close there was 15 carloads unsold.

Hoes.-Receipts for the week 33,380 head, agains 1,050 last week. On Monday the market opened with a fair supply and light demaed. Sales of fair light to good Yorkers ranged from \$6 00@6 25, a few choice heavy York weights, taken by the city trade, bringing more; pigs and light Yorkers mixed \$5 65@5 90; good medium \$6 40@6 60; pigs \$5 25@ 55; common light \$5 00. The market on Tuesday ruled a little easier, but prices were unchanged On Wednesday the demand was light, being con finded almost entirely to the best grades of Yorkers and pigs, which in some instances sold about 5 cents per hundred lower.

CLUB LIST FOR 1881

The got be at \$3.50.

At \$3.30.

If Flieschman sold Hersch 6 choice butchers' steers, av 835 lbs, at \$4.35, and 3 to Marx, av 1,073 lbs, at \$4.45.

Addrich sold Billkofski 5 good butchers' steers, av 894 lbs, at \$3.90, and a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock, av 904 lbs, at \$3.50.

Campbell sold Genther 5 choice butchers' steers, av 1,024 lbs, at \$4.40.

Campbell sold Genther 5 choice butchers' steers, av 1,024 lbs, at \$4.40.

Campbell sold Genther 5 choice butchers' steers, av 1,024 lbs, at \$4.40.

Campbell sold Gandrews 3 fair butchers' heifers, av 760 lbs, and a good cow, weighing 1,260 lbs, to Abbot, at \$3.60.

Oberhoff sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers, av 1,005 lbs, at \$4.10.

Platt sold Houdan 3 fair butchers' steers, av 1,005 lbs, at \$4.10.

Platt sold Houdan 3 fair butchers' steers, av 1,005 lbs, at \$4.10.

Patton & Co sold Houghton a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 952 lbs, at \$3.0.

Mosher sold S. Flieschman 2 good butchers' steers, av 1,005 lbs, at \$4.10.

Patton & Co sold Houghton a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 952 lbs, at \$3.0.

Mosher sold S. Flieschman 2 good butchers' steers, av 1,005 lbs, at \$4.10.

Patton & Co sold Houghton a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 952 lbs, at \$3.0.

Mosher sold S. Flieschman 2 good butchers' steers, av 1005 lbs, at \$4.10.

Patton & Co sold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock, av 645 lbs, at \$2.50.

Miller sold Sullivan 3 thin cows, av 956 lbs, at \$2.90.

Mosher sold Jounning a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock, av 620 lbs at \$2.90.

Miller sold Sullivan 3 thin cows, av 956 lbs, at \$2.90.

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Mi

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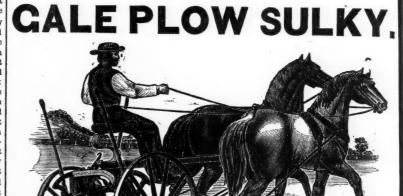
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is attached to their recent issue of Plows. The arms being made of Wrought Iron now does away with breakage.



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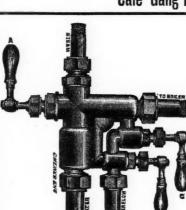
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It is the aim of the Company to have their Goods in the hands of Competent Agents in every town in Michigan. Where there are no Agents we shall be pleased to answer inquiries and quote prices to any who may apply.

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Always Reliable. Requires no adjustment.
Will take water under Pressure
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or known. Manufactured and For Sale by JAMES JENKS.

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DAVIS' Carbolic Oil Liniment. FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Disinfects, Purifies, Soothes and Heales. Farmers should always have a bottle on hand to eep their Horses and Stock in order.

Branch Horses and print of the pain but that it disinfects and purifies.

A SURE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR Rhenmatism, Sore Throat, Headache, Neuralgia, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Corns, Sprains, Cramps, Wounds, Chilbiains, Lame Back, Swollen Joints, Bites of Animals, Flesh Wounds, Cracked Heels, Sand Cracks, Spring Halt, Ring Bone, Lameness, Poil Evil, Galls, Spavins, Sweeneys, Scratches, Distempers, Wind Galls, Salt Rheum, Stings of Insects, Tightness of the chest, and all other diseases incident to MAN and BEAST when an external application is needed.

CONCER'S Magic Regulator, A CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Cholera, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Army Dysentery. Sea Sickness, De lerium Tremons, Hysterics, Fits, Debility and Prostation from whatever cause. Colic and all pains, including the Nervousness and pains in complaints of females, etc., and for Coughs, Exhausting Night Sweats, etc. CONGER'S Tonic Liver Pills

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

These Pills never produce Nausea, Griping, Vio-ent Purging, nor any other sickening effects or un-amfortable sensations, as all other Levatives and nent Purging, nor any other sickening effects or un-comfortable sensations, as all other Laxatives and Cutbartics do; and yet, although so safe, mild and pleasant in operation, they are powerful to cure in an extraordinary degree. Potent, certain and speedy to relieve, yet harmless and powerless to sicken, pain or injure. Purify the Blood, Act on the Liver, Renew the System, and Give a Healthy Tone to the Stomach.

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\$2.50 per acre and upward. One-sixth cash and 5 annual papments. N. P. R. R. preferred stock taken at par. Reduced Freight and Fare to settlers. Send for "Publications No. 20." A JAS. P. POWER, Land Comm'r, St. Paul, Min n

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STATE OF MICHIGAN, Ss.

County of Wayne,
At a session of the Probate Court for said County
of Wayne, holden at the Probate Office, in the City
of Detroit, on Monday the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and eighty-one: Present, Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate
of Robert F. Johnstone, deceased. On reading and
filing the petition of Robert Gibbons, praying that
administration of said estate may be granted to
Lizzie C. Johnstone, it is ordered that Tuesday,
the twenty-ninth day of March next, at ten o clock
in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, in the City
of Detroit, be appointed for hearing said petition.
And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order
be published three successive weeks previous to
said day of heaving, in the Michigan Farners, a
newspaper printed in said County of Wayne.

EDGAR O. DURFER,
A true copy.

HOMER A. FLINT, Register.

JOHNSTONE & GIB

VOLUME XII. CONTENT

Igricultural—Atwoods vs. Mixed Meadow Grass—Cattle — Whe Miles?—Sale of Col. Holloway's dales. Veterinary-Sore Neck-Anonyme Mange Mange
Form Matters—How to Save Moning Farm Products—How Milk
Tested Varieties of Potatoes—Fery—Waste in the Barnyard—Scabby Potatoes—Agricultural

Editorial—Wheat—Corn and Oa Barley—Dairy Products—Th Wool—Buying Farmers Notes— News Summary-Michigan-Gene Farm Law-Hiring by the Day ... Macellaneous-A Great Mistake-

Maccilaneous—A Great Instatu-Town vs. Country—The Niag Bridge—Church Keno—Editor — Carlyle's Handwrighting— Sardines—Solid Sense—Dang fett—The Chicago Communi pects of Nevada—Varieties—C The Household—A Correction
Thanks—A Picture—Graham
cakes—Useful Receipts Monopolies --- A New Fruit Dryer.

Agricultu

ATWOODS VS. MIXE In a recent number of FARMER, "Young Breed question my phraseology as mixed-bloods. Although given by the editor was sui think there is an impression our breeders that the so-ca sheep" are a distinct famil a direct importation from as the Infantado. A little this subject might be of inte Breeder"as well as other permission we will briefly

tory of the different famili the Spanish sheep. Stephen Atwood, the four wood flock of Merinos, co flock by the purchase of one flock of Col. Humphreys, o necticut, in 1813, paying \$ same; he bred to rams bred til about 1830, when those h flock were used, except in bred to a Saxon; but this inc ing satisfactory, was sold ou

gister, page 157).

in 1802. On page 23 Vt. Re this concerning his first imp to this time (the time of r one has been able to learn bana in Spain Col. Humpl these sheep, and from the from the fact that he never says anything about it, we that he himself did not know ed it a matter of no consequ says they were probably ' which is the most materia knowing." Dr. Randall, it Shepherd, page 23, uses the ference to Col. Humphreys' reputation of this flock han tradition, is an excellent facts which I cannot now oc give in detail, have led me to ing conclusion that it was the Infantado Cabana." Th rely upon tradition of their b fantado family. But Mr. A ought to put this matter at r ficate of sale to Messrs. E. H.

R. P. Hall, which reads thu "WOODBURY, Litchfield Co., Co. This may certify that E. I. R. P. Hall, of Addison Co., day purchased of me three i no bucks, and of me and dents of my flock, twenty-se Merino ewes of the Paular originated from the celebra ported from Spain by Col. I Derby, New Haven, Conn.

If this certificate is worth tablishes two facts, viz., that sheep were Paulars, and if the kept pure they are Paulars s tificates of purchase in Spain vis show that the most of his were from the Paular flock copy only one of these cert we find in the U.S. Merino ter, page 27.

"I do hereby certify upon the one thousand Merino si the annexed certificate, and this day sold to Wm. Jarvis, can Consul, and charge at Lisbon, are the same sheep t ed at my disposition by the ta of Estremadura, and as v of his Excellency the Marqui (as is also stated in this pro-24th of June last past, and the retary of the Junta.) These are bone fide of the breed Paular bana of the Prince of Pea the most valued in Spain.

my hand and seal, at Lisbon
1810

JOI Spanish Service and Ex. 1

Certificates and passports norities accompanying also given. In 1810 Charl shipped 150 Merino sheep fro the Duke of Infantado to were sold at auction J se of the purchaser is